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GUITERAS, WARDWELL

AND

ALLIED FAMILIES

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

Prepared and Privately Printed for

GERTRUDE ELIZABETH GUITERAS

BY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.

NEW YORK

1926

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DEDICATION

In Devoted Memory of

Ramón Guiteras

Her Father, worthy scion of a distinguished Old World Family,

Elizabeth Manchester (Wardwell) Guiteras

Her Mother, of like gentle birth, descendant of many notable colonial American lines,

and

Dr. Ramón Guiteras

Whose rich professional talents were unsparingly used in the service of his fellow men,

This Volume is Dedicated by

Gertrude Elizabeth Guiteras





Guiteras



GUITERAS ARMS

Arms—Vert, five greyhounds' heads erased proper, vulned, and distilling drops of blood gules, posed two, one and two.

Guiteras

THE Guiteras family of Rhode Island (which lineage was transplanted from Spain by way of Cuba) was long notably distinguished in Spain before the removal of a scion thereof to the Island of Cuba, in which latter vicinity it maintained without diminution the honor of its ancestry, and removing thence to the United States. in unbroken continuity has flourished in excellence in that land of its adoption.

II

DON MATEO GUITERAS, son of Don Juan Guitéras, ancestor of the Rhode Island line, was a native of Canet Le Mar, Spain. He died in Spain. His son, Don Mateo Guitéras, married Doña María De Molins. (See De Molins.) Their son, *Ramón,* of whom further.

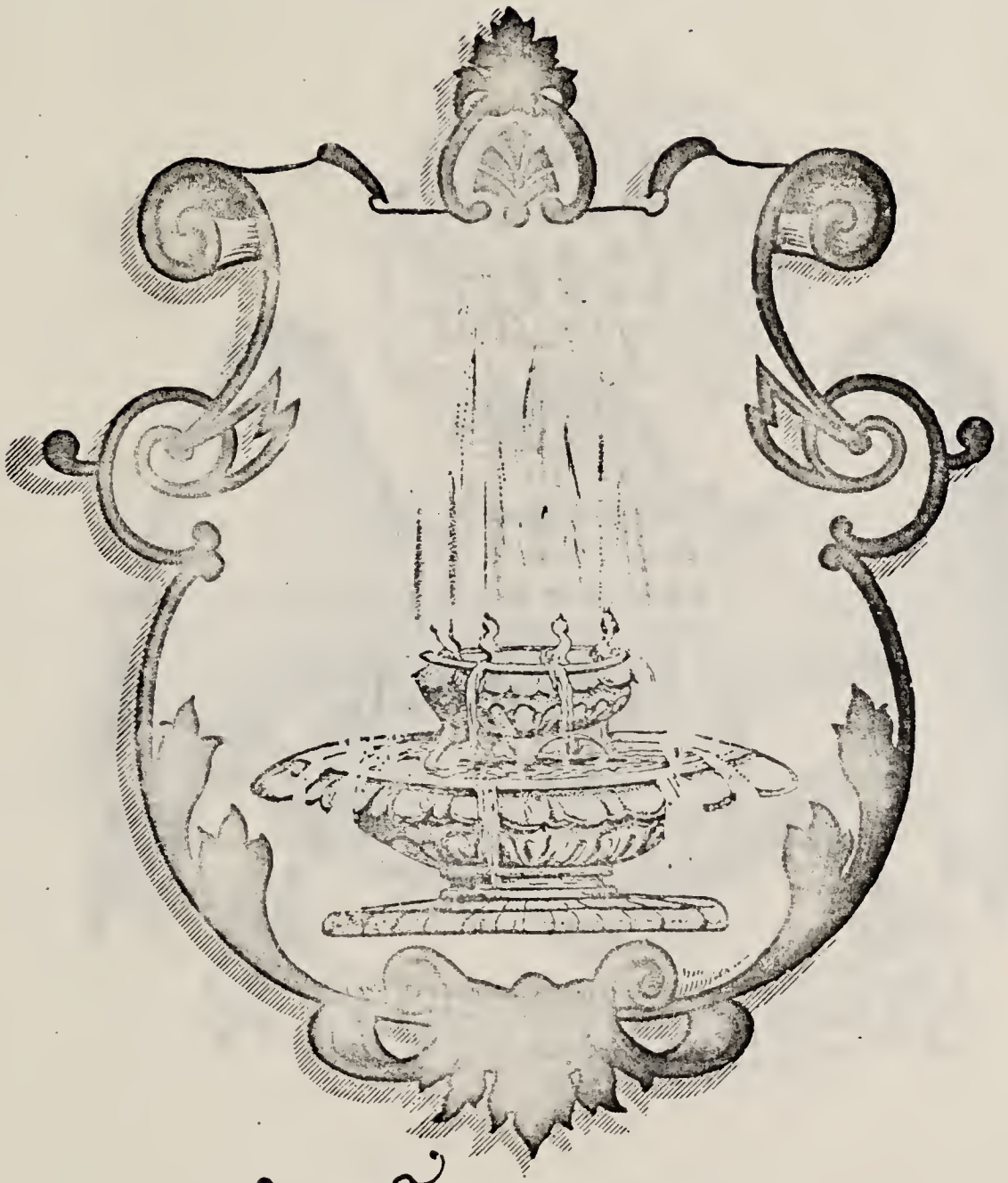
III

RAMÓN GUITERAS was born at Canet Le Mar, Spain, in 1775, and removed in early manhood to Cuba, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits; he acquired extensive lands, which he devoted largely to the cultivation of coffee, and had his residence at Matanzas, on that Island. He was one of the Spanish settlers of noble ancestry resident in Cuba, who, before the internecine disturbances grew formidable in Cuba, removed thence and helped to augment the prosperity of the region; he acquired a fortune of considerable proportions, but his allegiance to Spain, the country of his birth and ancestors, was of unbroken continuance. He returned to Spain with his three young sons, Ramón, Juan, and Pedro José, and after residing in Barcelona for several years returned to Cuba, where his sons, Antonio and Eusebio, and his daughter, Gertrudis Isabelle, were born.

He married, in Spain, prior to his removal to Cuba, Doña Gertrudis Font, born at Canet Le Mar, in 1779. She accompanied her husband to Cuba. Her mother, before her marriage, was Doña Maria Xiques.

The Font coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, a fountain composed of a basin standing in another basin, spouting four jets of water, all argent. (Catalonia, Spain.)



FONT





Arms of the

United States of America



ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

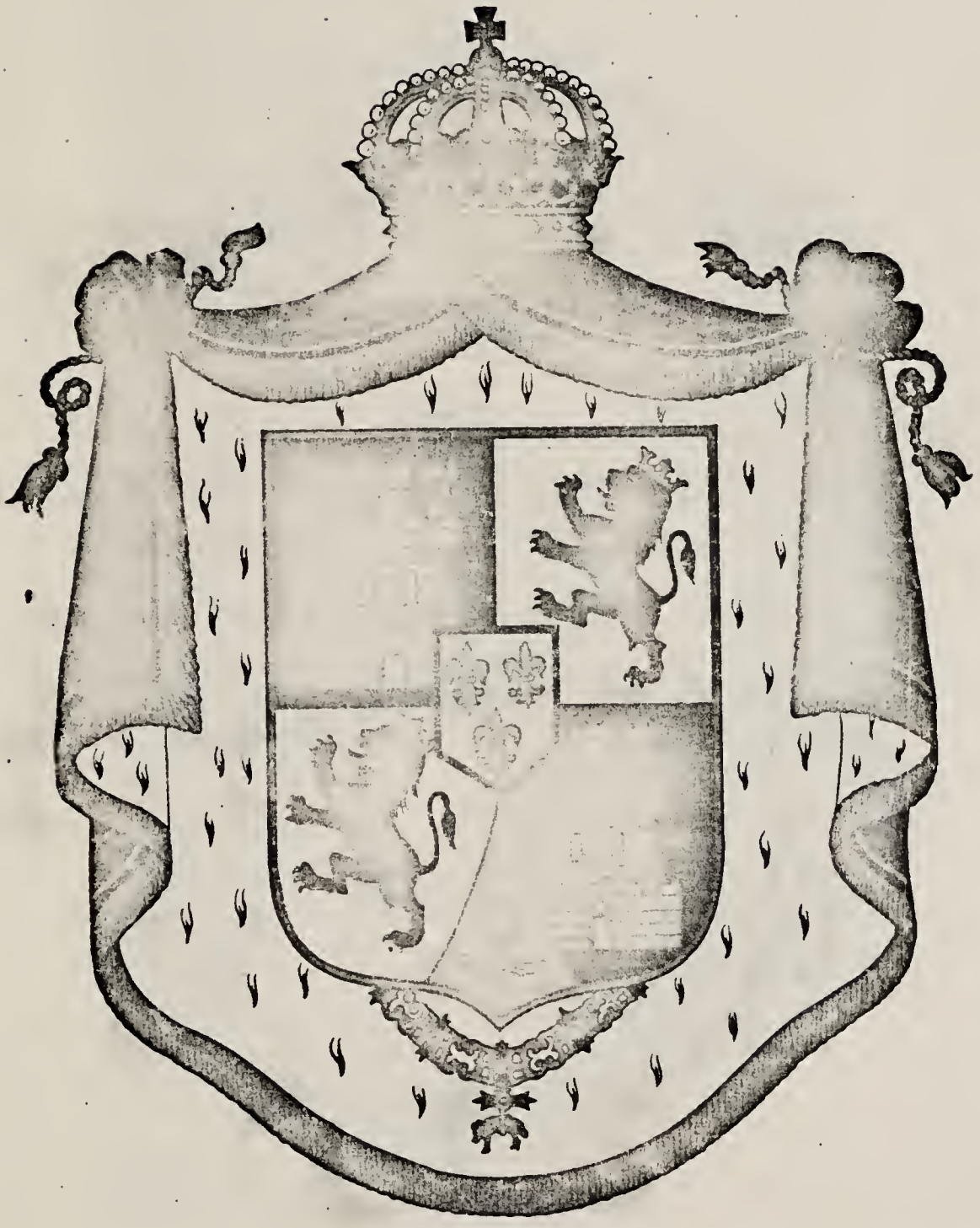
An eagle rising, wings displayed and inverted proper, holding in his dexter claw a laurel branch vert, fructed gules and in his sinister three arrows argent, charged on the breast with a shield paly of thirteen of the second and third, a chief azure with as many stars or.

Above the eagle a field of the fourth, charged with thirteen stars gold and surrounded by clouds proper.

Motto—E pluribus unum. (One out of many.)

ARMS OF SPAIN

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, a castle triple towered or, gateway and windows azure—for the Kingdom Castile; 2nd and 3rd argent, a lion rampant gules, crowned of the second—for the Kingdom Leon; an inescutcheon azure charged with three fleurs-de-lis or inside of a bordure gules—for Bourbon. In base per chevron embowed in point or an open pomegranate gules, slipped and leaved vert—for the Kingdom Granada. Over the shield the Royal crown, appearing from under the shield at the bottom the order of the Golden Fleece.



ARMS OF

SPAIN

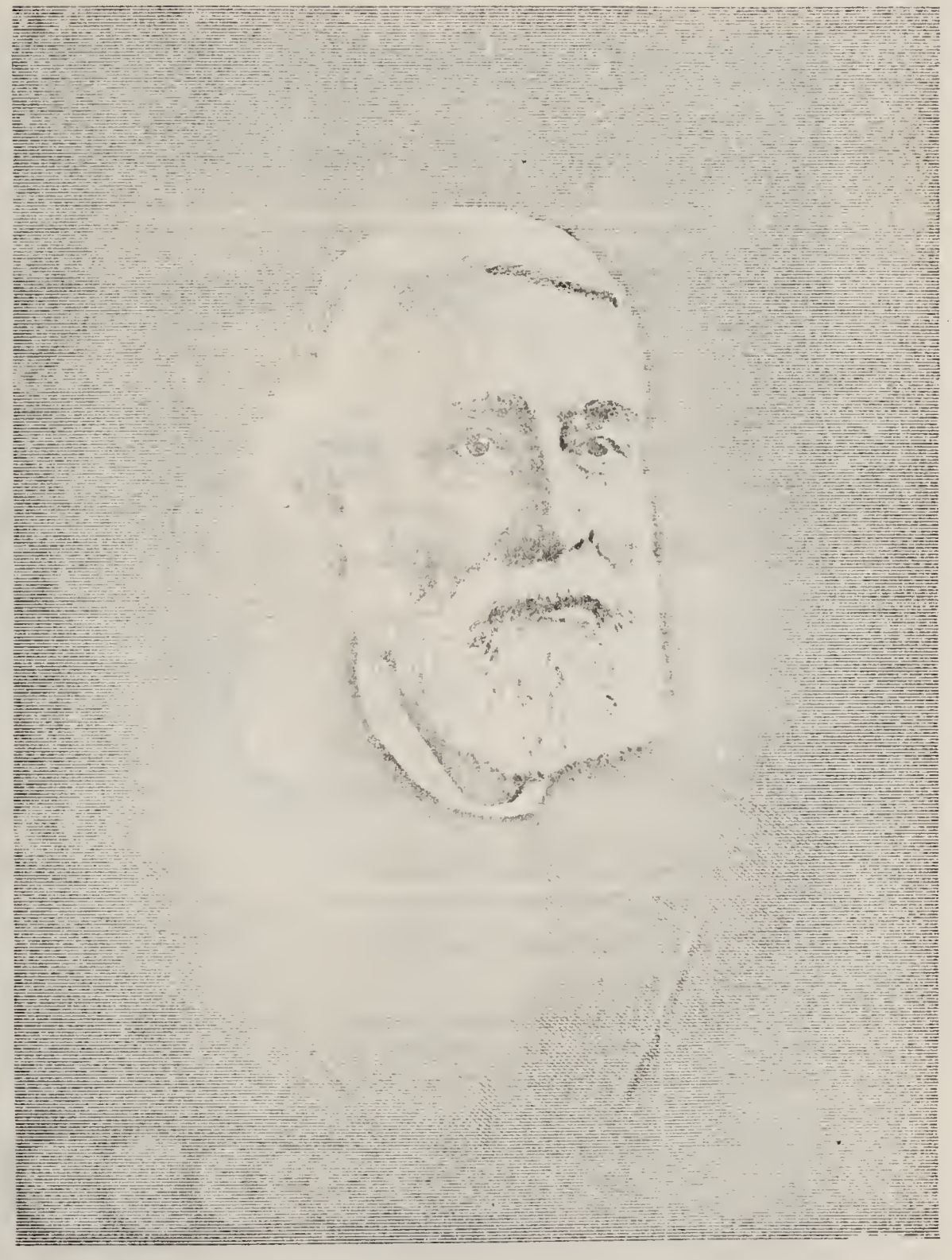




Engd by C. Wilmarth & Bro N.Y.

Ramon Guiteras.

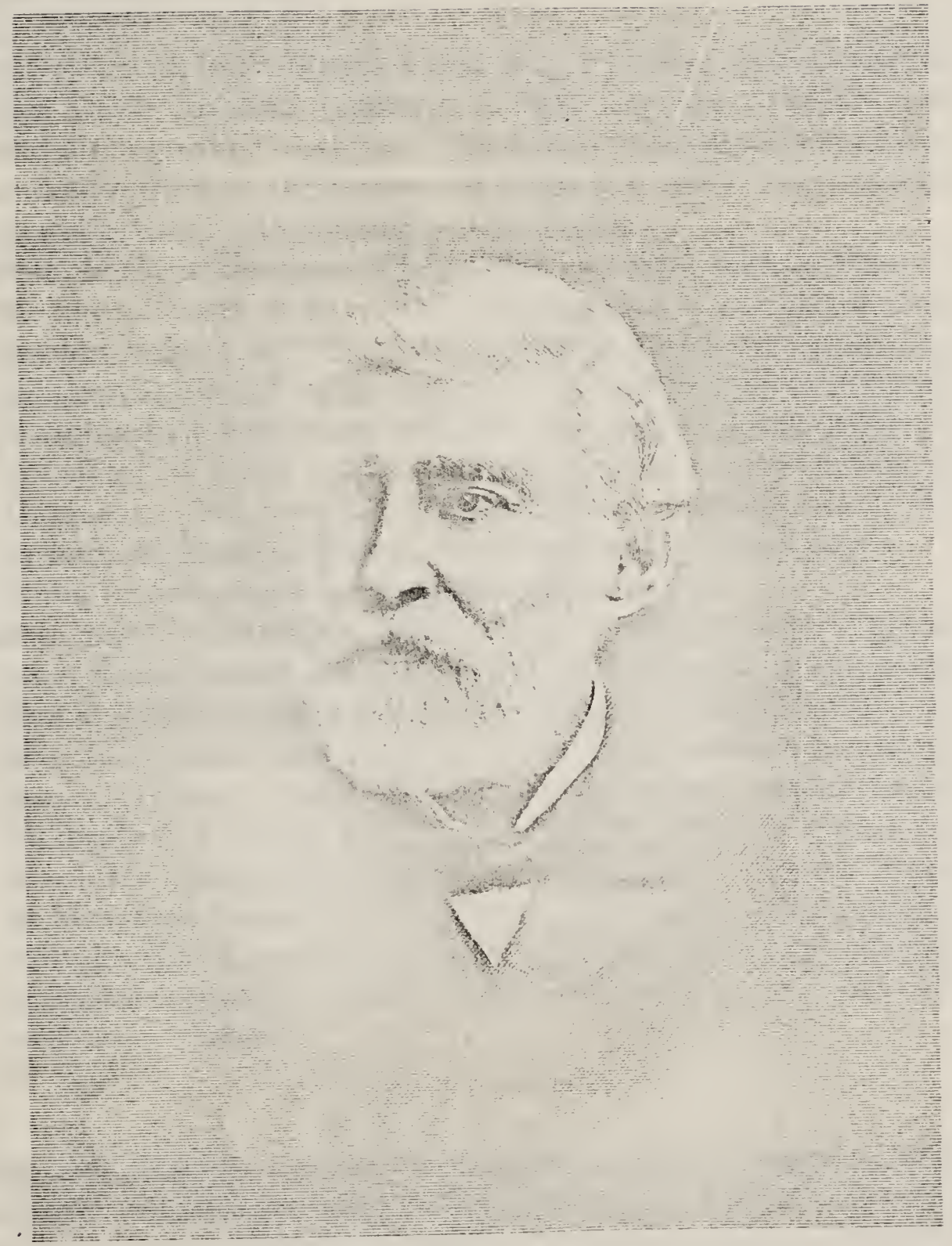
The American Historical Society



Pedro J. Guiteras



Antonio Guitoras



Dr. Eusebio Guiteras

Their children were:

1. *Ramón,* of whom further.
2. Juan, born 1812, died 1831.
3. Pedro José, born in Matanzas, Cuba, May 17, 1814, died in Charleston, South Carolina, February 3, 1890. He was a literary man and distinguished historian. He worked to better the condition and education of the women of Cuba, a matter little attended to in his time. He married ——— Gener.
4. Antonia, born in Matanzas, Cuba, June 20, 1819, died in Spain at the age of about eighty. He was educated in his native place and at a college in Paris; although he was educated in the law, he devoted himself to teaching and he became one of the most distinguished educators in Cuba; he was a noted writer, a translator of Latin works, and president of a boys' college in Matanzas. He married Teresa Gener, and they were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are now living.
5. Gertrudis Isabelle, born in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1821.
6. Eusebio, born in Matanzas, Cuba, March 5, 1823, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1893. He dedicated his attention to literary studies and to Spanish and foreign classics. He was once imprisoned because of the expression of his liberal ideas. He was a great educator and his college, which he and his brother directed, contributed greatly towards Cuban culture. He wrote several books. He founded the literary center in Matanzas known as "El Liceo." He won a gold medal in 1861 for his "Romance Cubano." He left various translations of classics, works of study, Cuban life, poetry, etc. He married ——— Gener.

IV

RAMÓN GUITERAS was born at Matanzas, Cuba, August 4, 1811. When his parents returned to Spain, their young son, Ramón, then four years of age, accompanied them, but later returned to Cuba, where his preliminary education was obtained. This he subsequently completed by extensive study during his travels in Europe, when he found a considerable and enjoyable opportunity for the employment of his rare and unusual versatility in foreign languages; his travels were marked by a visit to the country of his ancestors, Spain, where, at Barcelona, he resided for four years. From his father, Ramón Guiteras received a considerable inheritance, which afforded him full scope for the life of a gentleman and a scholar, for which, both by ancestry and nature, he was endowed and qualified. Before his death, he disposed of the greater portion of his father's Cuban

property, having previously removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, where he established his permanent domicile. He died February 13, 1873.

He married, at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 27, 1853, Elizabeth Manchester Wardwell, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Manchester) Wardwell. (See Wardwell VI.)

Issue:

1. Gertrude Elizabeth, now residing in Bristol, Rhode Island.
2. *Ramón,* of whom further.

V

DR. RAMÓN GUITERAS, son of Ramón and Elizabeth Manchester (Wardwell) Guiteras, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, August 17, 1858. He passed his boyhood years in his native town, and his preparatory education was obtained in the schools of that place; he later prepared for his collegiate studies at Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School, in Providence, and thereafter entering Harvard University, completed the classical course. Of the various learned professions open to his selection, none appealed more strongly to Dr. Guiteras than that of medicine and surgery; and for the fulfillment of the purposes of his life career he matriculated at the Harvard Medical School and, completing the course there, was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1883. During his college course Dr. Guiteras had developed a marked capability for the intricate problems involved in his chosen field, and after his graduation he voyaged to Europe to obtain the benefit of its various great centers of knowledge in medical science. He studied at Vienna for eighteen months, and thereafter was at Berlin for six months of study under its most eminent surgeons.

Thereafter, Dr. Guiteras returned to the United States, and became resident in New York City. One of the first acts of his career, after his establishment there, was to take the naval medical examination for the post of assistant surgeon, one of the severest in the service, and in which he joined merely as a personal experimental test of his ability and knowledge. He passed with the highest honors of his class and was given an appointment at once, from which, however, he immediately resigned. In order to obtain a variety of practical experience, he then entered the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and from that connection, in the diversified opportunities there afforded him, derived the greatest advantages.

Dr. Guiteras began the active private practice of his profession in the city of New York. Specializing on surgery, his skill, judgment and extended knowledge soon made his name widely and favorably known, and his services were eagerly sought by the leading institutions of medical learning in the East. He accepted a professorship in the Post-Graduate Medical School, and occupied that chair for a number of years. His skill in surgery and his



Elizabeth Wardwell Quiteras



Ramon Guteras. M. D



Gertrude E. Hunteras.



demonstrated ability to cope with the difficult problems that confront the medical practitioner had given him eminence in his profession, and he was soon acknowledged as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the Metropolis. With a practice large and extended, he also enjoyed the highest approbation and recognition among the foremost of his fellow-practitioners in the profession; his labors and attention to his chosen work were as indefatigable as his mind was trained and skilled; and by his investigations and experimental work in surgery and medicine, he conferred incalculable benefits upon this most profound and most important branch of world knowledge.

In addition to the engrossing labors of his active practice, Dr. Guiteras found opportunity to enrich the literature of his profession with two volumes which, on the subjects therein treated, have been received both nationally and internationally as authorities, and of these one has been translated into several foreign languages. Death intervened before he could complete an additional volume which, like those preceding from his pen, displayed markedly the profound knowledge and erudite attainments of the author.

Dr. Guiteras made frequent trips to Europe and also to Cuba, in which latter, as the place of birth of his father, he always retained an abiding interest, looking to its welfare and upbuilding. He amassed much valuable and accurate information as to the real conditions on the island, both politically and socially, and also from the medical standpoint; and his eminence as an authority upon affairs there led the Government of the United States to entrust him with several secret missions pertaining to Cuba. Among these was the trip, which he undertook at the request of President Wilson, in 1917, comprising an effort to ascertain, for the benefit of the leaders of the Nation, the real viewpoint of the people of Cuba in relation to the war in Europe. On his return to America, Dr. Guiteras made public the results of his investigations. He was also a member of various important government advisory boards, and perhaps no one in his profession did more than he, after the plunging of Europe into war, in devoting the resources of his skill and knowledge to the benefit of the war's toll of wounded and suffering.

Among the various associations of medical learning, of which he was a member, were the Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; the Rhode Island Medical Society; the Spanish-American and Latin-American Medical Association (of which he was president); and the American Urological Association. For many years he was secretary of the Pan-American Medical Congress; was a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical associations of New York; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Urological Society; and a fellow of the American College of Surgery. He was also visiting surgeon of the Post-Graduate and Columbus hospitals; consulting surgeon and director of the French Hospital, as well as being for a time one of its operating surgeons; and consulting surgeon of the City Hospital. In addition, he filled the chair of

Professor of Venereal and Genito-Urinary Surgery of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He also gave his services to the Italian Hospital in New York, and the Italian Government, in recognition thereof, conferred upon him a gold medal.

Dr. Guiteras, like the late President Roosevelt, found his greatest relaxation from arduous labors in the out-of-doors life; he was a fine shot and ardent hunter; and in his pursuit of big game had journeyed as far as Africa and other distant portions of the globe.

The life of this great scientist was brought to a close on December 13, 1917, when the world lost one of its most profound thinkers and humanitarian benefactors. Dr. Guiteras was unmarried.



De Molins



DE MOLINS ARMS

Arms—Azure, a cross moline or, quarter pierced of the field.
Crest—A Saracen's head affrontee couped below the shoulders proper, wreathed about the temples.
Supporters—Two lions collared and ducally crowned.
Motto—Vivere sat vincere.

De Molins

THE family of De Molins in Spain was long domiciled in that country. It was with this lineage that Don Mateo Guiteras, by his marriage to Doña María de Molins, became allied long preceding the establishment of his family (through his posterity) in Cuba, and subsequently in the United States. As early as the fourteenth century the name is discoverable in Spain, when the de Molins of Plasencia and Merida, in Estremadura, became seated in that locality.

Ancient Annals

The royal origin of the lineage has been ascribed to an epoch not long after the beginning of the Christian era and at a period when much of the history of the world, thence derived, is necessarily legendary.

I

AMALARICO, King of Ancient Spain (the Hispania and Iberia of the Greeks and Romans), was of the race of the Visigoths, early converted to the Christian faith. These great barbaric leaders, the Visigoths, had succeeded in sacking Roma (A. D. 410) and gradually increased their power over Europe, but about A. D. 510, having suffered a signal defeat at the hands of Clovis, King of the Franks, they became definitely a Spanish power. It is said of them that they were originally the most tolerant of all the tribes converted to Christianity. Amalarico reigned in the sixth century, and married, about A. D. 515, Clotilde, daughter of Clodoveo, first Christian King of the French, by whom he had issue,

II

LEOVIGILDO, of Spain, called King of the Goths, died A. D. 586, having married Doña Teodora, daughter of Severiano, Duke of Carthagena, by his wife Doña Teodora. The King had issue,

III

HERMENEGILDO (called San Hermenegildo), King of Spain, who was martyrized in A. D. 595, and who had previously married Ingunda,



daughter of Sigiberto, King of the Asturias and the latter's wife, Brunechilde of Spain, who was a daughter of the King, Otanagildo, and his wife Gosiunda. Issue,

IV

OTANAGILDO, married Flavia Juliana, daughter of Pedro Augusto, a brother of the Emperor Mauricio, and had issue,

V

PABLE ORDABASTO, who married a kinswoman of the King, Cindasiundo, and had issue (among others),

VI

ERVIGIO, King of Spain, who died A. D. 687; married Luibigtohona, granddaughter of Recaredo, the great king; issue (among others),

VII

PEDRO, Duke de Cantabria, living A. D. 700, who had sons:

1. Don Alfonsus, the Catholic King of the Asturias, who married a daughter of Don Pelayo, called "the Restorer of Spain."
2. *Don Fruelo,* of whom below.

VIII

DON FRUELO, reigned A. D. 768, and married a daughter of the Count, Don Gudesindo, having issue,

IX

DON RODRIGO FROLAZ, Count of Castile, A. D. 762, who left issue (among others),

X

DON DIEGO RODRIGUEZ, Count of Castile, A. D. 800; married Doña Paterna, and left issue,

XI

DOÑA URRACA PATERNA, his daughter, who became Countess of Castile, and who married His Majesty, Don Ramiro, King of the Asturias and Galicia, and had issue:

1. Don Ordono, who became second King of León.
2. *Don Rodrigo,* of whom below.

XII

DON RODRIGO, who succeeded by heirship to his mother, as second Count of Castile, A. D. 862, and who had issue,

XIII

DON DIEGO RODRIGUEZ, third Count of Castile, A. D. 886, who married Doña Asura, and had issue,

XIV

DON FERNANDO DÍAZ, Count of Castile, A. D. 902, who married Doña Nuna, daughter of the Count Nuno Nuñez y Orginola, Lord of Omaya, founder of Branosera, A. D. 824. Issue,

XV

DON GONZALO FERNANDEZ, Count of Castile and of Burgos, Lord of Omaya, and other large lands, who married Doña Nuna (or Munia) and had issue,

XVI

DON FERNÁN GONZALEZ, called sovereign Count of Castile, de Lara, de Omaya y Alava. This sovereign married the Infanta Doña Sancha, sister of the King, Don Garcia Sanchez, of Navarre, being also sister of Doña Teresa Florentina, Queen of León; these princesses and the prince, their brother, being son and daughters of Don Sancho Garcia, King of Navarre, and his wife Doña Toda Oznares, the latter a daughter of Don Oznar Galindez, Count of Aragon, descendant through the male line of the aforementioned Don Rodrigo Frolaz, Count of Castile. Issue of Don Fernán Gonzalez and the Infanta Doña Sancha (among others),

XVII

DON GONZALO FERNANDEZ, Count of Lara y Bureva, Lord of Oza, who married Doña Nuna, sister of the Count, Don Rodrigo Nuñez, who became Lord of the Castle of Guzmán, and is the progenitor of the great house of his name. Issue,

XVIII

THE COUNT, DON NUNO GONZALEZ, Lord of Lara, Governor of Olava (Alava) of Lantaron y Cellorigo. This nobleman married Doña Dordia Diaz (although by some historians it is said her name was Doña Elvira Lopez). Issue,

XIX

THE COUNT, DON GONZALO NUNEZ MINAYA, Lord and Governor of Lara, and also Governor of Asturia and Mena, and who was styled the "Andalus Raven" from his cruelty to the Infidels, being so religiously fanatic that he preferred to kill all infidel captives rather than to keep them prisoners. Married Doña Munia (as appears from the donation made to

Don Gonzalo and her by the King, Don Fernando I, of the territory of Salinas, A. D. 1063), or he married (as appears by another authority) Doña Hermesanda Gonzalez de Maya; and it is probable that he married twice. Issue,

XX

THE COUNT, DON GONZALO NUÑEZ DE LARA, third in the line, Lord of the house of Lara, the towns of Cavaleta y Duruelo, dominion of Castile; Governor of Lara and Osma. Married Doña Goda Gonzalez Salvadores, daughter of Don Gonzalo Salvadores, grandee, patron of San Martín de Escalada, who had for wife Doña Elvira (whose name is obtained from the donations made by Don Gonzalo and Doña Elvira to San Millan in the years A. D. 1084, 1087, and 1095). Issue (among others),

XXI

THE COUNT, DON PEDRO GONZALEZ DE LARA, Lord of this house, Count of Lara y Medina, de la Torre, y Mormojon Duenas y Tariego, who acquired these immense estates through the favor of the King, Don Alonso VI of Aragon. Married the Countess, Doña Eva Perez de Trava, sister of the Count, Don Fernán Perez de Trastamara y Galicia, the latter being the second husband of Doña Teresa, Queen of Portugal; and also sister of the Count, Don Bermudo Perez de Trava (who married Doña Urraca, Infanta of Portugal, daughter of Doña Teresa, Queen of Portugal, above referred to, by her first husband, the Count, Don Enrique de Borgona). Issue of Don Pedro Gonzalez de Lara and Doña Eva Perez de Trava,

XXII

THE COUNT, DON MANRIQUE DE LARA, Lord of Molina and Mesa, Viscount of Marbona, first Ensign of Emperor Alonso VII, Lord of the Honors of Avila, Segovia, Baeza and Toledo, tutor of King Alonso VIII, of Castile, and the Governor of his kingdoms, who married Doña Hermengarda, Viscountess of Narbona, who was a sister of Aimerico IV, Viscount of Narbona (who died without issue), and also sister of that Viscountess of Narbona who married (first) the Count, Don Alonso, and (second) Don Bernardo de Anduce, but who, nevertheless, had no succession. Doña Hermengarda was descended as follows:

(I) MAIOL, created first hereditary Viscount of Narbona, living A. D. 850, who married Raimunda, and had issue,

(II) ULBERARDO, the first to become invested (by inheritance) with the Viscountship of Narbona, and who married Richilde, and had issue,

(III) ODON, Viscount of Narbona, who died about A. D. 945, left issue,

(IV) MATFRED, Viscount of Narbona, living A. D. 959, who married Adelais, and had

(V) RAMON, Viscount of Narbona; married, A. D. 947, Ricarda, daughter of Hugo, Count of Rodes, Marquis and Count of Narbona.

(VI) BERENGUER, Viscount of Narbona, Count of Tarragona, who was called "Consul," at that period, a term of honor equivalent to the later title of Duke; he married Doña Garsenda, daughter of Don Bernardo Tayllefer, Count of Besalú, and the latter's wife, Countess Toda, living A. D. 1058.

(VII) BERNARDO BERENGUER, Viscount of Narbona, A. D. 1066; married Doña Fe, daughter of Wifredo, Count of Sardigna, who had for wife Doña Dulce de Pallars.

(VIII) AIMERICO II, Viscount of Narbona, who married Mahalda, Countess, widow of Barcelona, daughter of Roberto Guiscardo, Duke de Pulla.

(IX) AIMERICO III, who became Viscount of Narbona, and who married Doña Hermengarda, and had issue: i. Don Aimerico. ii. Doña Hermengarda.

(X) AIMERICO IV, Viscount of Narbona, who had a failure of direct heirs.

(X) HERMENGARDA, who became, by lack of issue of her brother Viscountess of Narbona, and married the Count, Don Manrique de Lara, twenty-second in this line of the lineage de Molina.

Issue of the Count, Don Manrique de Lara, and the Viscountess of Narbona:

1. Don Aimerico, who obtained the dignity of Viscount and Duke of Narbona, and died without succession.

2. *Don Pedro,* of whom further.

XXIII

THE COUNT, DON PEDRO MANRIQUE DE LARA, second of the name, thirteenth hereditary Viscount of Narbona, second Lord of Molina and Mesa, tutor of the King, Don Alonso VIII, Governor of Toledo and Estremadura, married (first), in 1173, Doña Sancha, Infanta of Navarre (then a widow, having theretofore wedded Gaston, fifth of his name, Viscount of Bearne, of Marzan, of Oloron, Gavaret and Brulois, who after one year of marriage, died in A. D. 1170). The Infanta, Doña Sancha, predeceased her spouse by many years; both she and the Count were entombed in the Monastery of Huerta. She was descended as follows:

(I) DON GARCÍA RAMIREZ, fifth of the name, King of Navarre, married (first) Doña Margarita del Aigle, and (second) Doña Urraca, daughter of the Emperor, Don Alonso VII, King of Castile, said Doña Urraca being a half-sister of the King Sancho "the Desired," and of Don Fernando II, King of León; also of Doña Constanza, Queen of France; of Doña Sancha, Queen of Navarre, and of Doña Sancha, Queen of Aragon. The King had issue (by his second wife):

(II) INFANTA SANCHA, of Navarre, who married (first) Don Gaston, as aforesaid, and (second) Don Pedro, thirteenth Viscount of Narbona, and twenty-third in the lineage of Molina.

Don Pedro Manrique de Lara (XXIII) married (second) Doña Margarita (or Margerina), who died without succession. Issue (by first wife) among others: *Don Gonzalo Perez Manrique,* of whom below.

XXIV

THE COUNT, DON GONZALO PEREZ MANRIQUE, third Lord of Molina and Mesa, married Doña Sancha Gomez de Trastamar. In the year 1222, Don Gonzalo made offerings as recorded at the Shrine of San Fernando for the obtaining of its religious benefits. Of him it appears that he disinherited his eldest son, Don Pedro Gonzalez, by virtue of the authority in him vested by the first Lord of Molina, whereby permission was instituted in the head of that lordship to elect his successor therein, and Don Gonzalo Perez selected his daughter, Doña Mofalda, as heiress of the estates of Molina, the seigniory of which he bestowed upon her as her dowry in the great marriage made with the Infante, Don Alonso, brother of the King.

XXV

DON PEDRO GONZALEZ DE MOLINA, who although the eldest son, was disinherited as aforesaid, "despite," states the Spanish historian, "the sorrow of this disinheriting," he yet served valiantly in the conquest of Ubeda and Baeza, where he was one of the three hundred knights whom his Serene Majesty made heir in the boundaries of those cities. Don Pedro contracted marriage with Doña Maria de Herrera, of the lineage of the Counts of Aranda, and had issue:

1. Don Gonzalo Perez de Molina, his heir, who succeeded him in the titular headship of the house.
2. *Don Pedro de Molina,* of whom further.

XXVI

DON PEDRO DE MOLINA, of the younger line, was of notable military prowess, and became Governor of Sobrarbe; he was domiciled in Ara-

gon, whence came his mother, and A. D. 1274, was knight vassal of the Infante, Don Pedro de Aragon, later King, by whom he was much favored and was charged with the chieftainship of the council of Sobrarbe; heading his vassals there, he waged war against the Castle of Castro, then held by Don Fernán Sanchez, illegitimate son of the King, Don Jaime. Don Pedro's wife was believed to have been Doña Teresa Alvarez de Ozagra of the noble house of the Lords of Lara.

XXVII

DON RAMON DE MOLINA, son of Don Pedro, who became noted as Governor of Saragoza and Ternel, and was much honored in 1283 when selected by the King, Don Pedro the Great, of Aragon, as one of the forty noblemen to serve as his escort in accepting the challenge of Carlos of Anjou, King of Sicily; further it is related of him that in 1298 he was Governor of Olbarracin. In 1301 he fought under the King of Aragon against the independent Kingdom of Castile; ensuing whereto he was involved in the disturbances raised by the Grandees of the kingdom and found it expedient to retire to Castile, where he took up his habitation in the town of Villa-Gonzalo, contiguous to the neighborhood and population of Coca in the bounds of old Castile. Here his lineage became founded, and the de Molins of Plasencia and Merida in Estremadura are held to be of the continuation from Castile.

I

DON GONZALO PEREZ DE MOLINA, of another branch of the ancient stock, was living in the province of Murcia, A. D. 1290, and on the 23rd of August of that year witnessed the will of the Governor, Garci Jufré de Loaisa, of the fortress there, which under the laws of that period proved the said Don Gonzalo to have been a duly qualified knight or nobleman, as witnesses to noblemen's wills were alone restricted to that class, nor even illustrious lineage or riches being sufficient alone as authorization to such office. This nobleman, Don Gonzalo, was, it is claimed the first of his name to reside at Ubeda, where, according to the ecclesiastical documents, he was in 1285, and married Doña Guiomar de Heredia, of the lineage of the Counts of Fuentes in Aragon, and had issue:

1. Doña Guiomar de Molina, who married, in Ubeda, Don Juan Orias Mesia, son of Garcia Mesia, and grandson of Garcia Mesia, conqueror of Baeza and Ubeda, and one of the fifty knights who remained heirs in this last named city, and who have left descendants in the male line, having adopted the name Cueva, *viz.*, the Dukes of Alburquerque, the Counts of Castella, of Castaneda, and of Siruela, the Marquise of Vedmar, and of

Santa Lucia, the Lords of Albunan and Jarage, and other illustrious houses.

2. *Don Fernando de Molina,* of whom further.
3. Don Rio Gonzalez de Molina.

II

DON FERNANDO DE MOLINA appears not otherwise than as father of

III

DON GONZALO FERNANDEZ DE MOLINA, alderman of Ubeda, and one of the twelve knights who with great gallantry defeated in a challenge twelve opposing Moorish knights. By privilege of the King, Don Alonso XI, in 1348, Don Gonzalo became procurer of the Council of Ubeda. He left a son

IV

DON SANCHO GONZALEZ DE MOLINA, who inherited his father's estates, and who had issue:

1. Martín Lopez de Molina, page of the King, Don Pedro; resident of Jaen, and in 1361 was the first, with Don Hurtado Díaz de Mendoza, to pass the bridge of Vilillos to oppose the army of the King of Granada.
2. Gonzalo Sanchez de Molina, who, in 1350, was Knight Commander of Santibanez and first Ensign of the Order of Alcántara.
3. Don Juan Sanchez de Molina, in 1379, was one of the Knights of Ubeda, who, with Don Diego Lopez Davalos, Governor of the fortress of that city, conducted an expedition against the Moors of Granada, where many of that kingdom lost their lives or were captured.
4. *Don Fernan Sanchez de Molina,* of whom further.

V

DON FERNÁN SANCHEZ DE MOLINA married Doña Isabel Davalos, daughter of the house of Davalos, of the lineage of the Constables of Castile, and had issue:

1. *Don Diego Fernandez de Molina,* of whom further.
2. Don Esteban Fernandez de Molina, whose son, Don Pedro Fernandez de Molina, was found guilty, 1421, of the death of Don Fernán Alfonso de Jodar, Governor of Tiscar, but alleging himself to be a priest, was punished only by banishment from Ubeda.

3. Don Gonzalo Fernandez de Molina, Governor of Tiscar, 1419, whose dispossession from which office and the installation of Don Fernán Alfonso de Joda was the occasion of the political quarrel resulting in the death of the last named and for which Don Pedro Fernandez de Molina in 1421 was banished.
4. Don Hernan Gomez de Molina, who, by his will, 1467, made at Baeza, gave his wife's name as Doña Leonor Gonzalez.

VI

DON DIEGO FERNANDEZ DE MOLINA, eldest son, Lord of the Postigo, who as primogenial was head of the faction of Molina in Ubeda; in 1401, was much favored by Don Lopez Davalos (Constable of Castile, principal Governor of Murcia, chamberlain and great favorite of the King, Don Enrique III), whose interest was afforded in his marriage to Doña Teresa Gonzalez de Orlanda, daughter of Don Martin Fernandez de Orlanda, head of the family in Ubeda, and whose wife was Doña Mayor Gonzalez de Sotomayor.

Issue:

1. *Don Ferñan Martinez de Molina,* of whom below.
2. *Don Diego Fernandez de Molina,* of whom below.
3. Doña Isabel Fernandez de Molina, married Don Juan Sanchez de la Cueva, eldest son of Don Diego Fernandez de la Cueva, whose wife was Doña Leonor Sanchez de la Trapera, and grandson of Don Hugo Beltran, first Ensign of the Banner of the Crusade, Governor of the fortress of Ubeda, who married Doña Mariá Fernandez de la Cueva.

VII

DON FERNÁN MARTINEZ DE MOLINA, the primogenial representative, inherited the Postigo in Ubeda, and the lands of Molina, and was Knight of the Gold Band, an honor only accorded by the Spanish Kings to noblemen of illustrious birth; in 1434, he accompanied Don Rodrigo Manrique, afterwards Count of Paredes and Grand Master of Santiago, in the conquest of Huesca, where he was wounded; he was living as late as 1449 as evidenced by the will of his brother, Don Diego Fernán de Molina. Married (first) Doña Isabel Rodriguez del Castillo. Married (second) Doña Leonor de la Penuela. His son, by his second wife, was *Don Inigo de Molina,* of whom further.

VIII

DON INIGO DE MOLINA, Lord of the Postigo in Ubeda, Governor of Quesada, participated in the battle against the Moorish King of Granada, where, with Don Gonzolo de Betela, Mayor of Ubeda, on St. George's Day,

April, 1455, they marched upon the land of Guadise with nine hundred men-at-arms and two hundred and twenty horses with such suddenness and violence as utterly to rout a much superior number of the Moors. Married Doña Catalina Alfonso de Baeza y Haro, and left an illustrious succession.

VII

THE COMMANDER, DON DIEGO FERNANDEZ DE MOLINA, third of the name, brother of Don Fernán Martinez de Molina (VII), Knight of the Order of Santiago, who is called by some historians Pedro, Lord of Jarafe, 24th of Seville, Mayor of Jaen, married Doña Leonor Gonzales, and had:

Issue:

1. *Don Pedro Fernandez de Molina*, of whom further.
2. *Don Diego de Molina*, called "the Paralytic," of whom further.
3. Don Fernando de Molina, called "the Stout."
4. Doña Juana Fernandez de Molina, married Don Diego Salido, of Ubeda, Governor of Quesada.

VIII

DON PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE MOLINA succeeded to the estates of his house in 1480; he suffered a reduction of his hereditary rights when the Catholic King was inaugurated by the lessening of the nobilities' tenures. Member of the Council of Ubeda, and married Doña Leonor Gonzales de los Cobos, descended as follows:

(I) DON PEDRO RODRIGUEZ DE LOS COBOS, Ensign of Ubeda, Governor of Quesada, 1435, who married Doña Juana Rodriguez Mesia. Their son

(II) DON PEDRO RODRIGUEZ DE LOS COBOS, head of his house in Ubeda, married Doña Isabel de la Tubilla, and had a daughter.

(III) DOÑA LEONOR GONZALEZ DE LOS COBOS, married Don Pedro Fernandez de Molina.

Don Pedro and Doña Leonor had issue:

1. Don Jorge de Molina, who inherited the estates of his house, and likewise held the office of actuary of the Council of Ubeda, and whose attainments were so superior that, it is said, while he lived he governed as he wished the city of his residence. Married Doña Catalina Vazquez de Perea, of Alcarez, daughter of Don Juan Vazquez de Bustos, Governor of Huelma, and who, removing to Ubeda, founded a chapel in the Monastery of Our Lady of Grace.

2. Don Diego de los Cobos y Molina, Bishop of Avila and Jaen.
3. *Doña Beatriz de Molina,* of whom further.
4. Doña Leonor de Molina, married, at Baeza, Don Sancho de Biedma.
5. Doña Aldonza de Molina, who became blind.

IX

DOÑA BEATRIZ DE MOLINA, married Don Alonso Munoz de Salazar, son of Captain Esteban Munoz and Dona Juana Mendez de Salazar, his wife. They had issue:

1. *Don Juan Vazquez,* of whom further.

X

DON JUAN VAZQUEZ DE SALAZAR, Lord of Marmol, second Ensign of Ubeda, of the Council of the King, Don Felipe II; married Doña María de Mendoza, sister of Don Fernando, eighth Count of Priego, majordomo to Don Felipe II, and a daughter of Don Luis Carrillo de Mendoza, seventh Count of Priego.

Issue:

1. *Don Luis de Salazar y Molina,* of whom further.
2. Doña María de Mendoza y Salazar, married Don Eugenio Alvarez, second Count of Cedillo.
3. Doña Inez de Perea y Mendoza, married Don Juan de Ocampo.

XI

DON LUIS DE SALAZAR Y MOLINA, second Lord of Marmol, first Ensign of Ubeda, patron of the Monastery of the Mother of God in that city, not only succeeded in the estates but also in the honors of his father, to which he was preferred by the King in recognition of his great merits. Married Doña María Enriquez de Navarra, widow of Don Miguel Climente. Their daughter,

XII

DOÑA MARÍA DE SALAZAR ENRIQUEZ DE NAVARRA, who became fourth lady of Marmol, and married Don Pedro de Toledo, first Marquis de Mancera, Lord of the Five Towers, Commander of the Esparragal, Order of Alcántara, of the War Council of Don Felipe IV, Governor of the Kingdom of Galicia, Virey, and Captain-General of Peru, who died 1654.

VIII

DON DIEGO DE MOLINA, called "the Paralytic," second son of Don Diego Fernandez de Molina (VII) and his wife, Doña Leonor Gonzalez, was married to Doña Leonor de Orquellada.

Issue:

1. Don Gil de Molina, commander of the houses of Valencia in the Order of Calatrava, and the last to hold that charge.
2. *Don Pedro de Molina*, of whom further.
3. *Doña Catalina de Molina*, of whom further.

IX

DON PEDRO DE MOLINA, second son of Don Diego de Molina, "the Paralytic," was of Ubeda, and married there Doña Inez de Perea, daughter of Don Hernan Lopez de Perea and his wife, Doña María de Ortega.

Issue:

1. Don Francisco de Molina, first paymaster of the Kingdom of Granada. Removing thence for residence, he established the Convent of the Conception and the Chapel of San Pedro and San Pablo. Married Doña Constanza de Mosquera, sister of Don Juan de Mosquera, who was son of Don Juan de Mosquera Martel and his wife Doña Inez de Esquivel, and grandson of Don Pedro de Mosquera, 24th of Seville, and his wife, Doña Elvira de Pineda; and great-grandson of Don Gonzalo Martel, Lord of Almonaster, vassal of the King, and first Constable of Seville, and his wife, Doña Violante de Mosquera y Moscoso.

IX

DOÑA CATALINA DE MOLINA, daughter of Don Diego de Molina, "the Paralytic," married Don Diego de los Cobos, Lord and head of his house in Ubeda, son of Don Pedro Rodriguez de los Cobos.

Issue:

1. *Don Francisco de los Cobos*, of whom further.
2. Doña Isabel de los Cobos, who married Don Andres de Tores, mayor of Baeza.
3. Doña Mayor de los Cobos, who married Don Antonio Ceron, nobleman of Baeza, and had a daughter, Doña Catalina de los Cobos, who married Don Fernando of Gafra, third Lord of the Town of Castril, and left as their descendants illustrious lords of that house in the Kingdom of Granada.

X

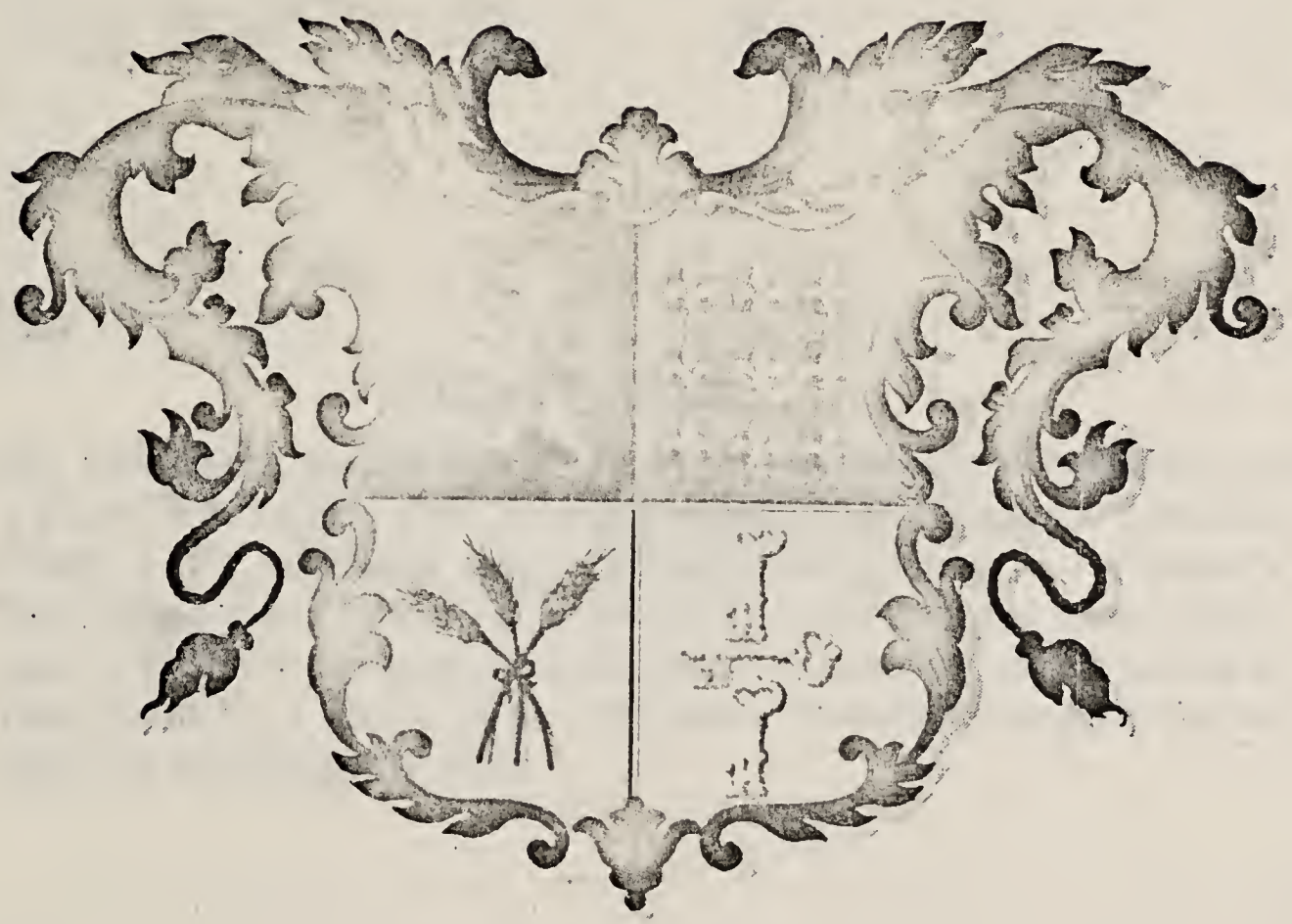
DON FRANCISCO DE LOS COBOS, son of Don Diego de los Cobos and Doña Catalina de Molina (IX), was first Commander of León, Perpetual Governor of Cazorla, principal purser of Castile, Lord of Sabiote,

Towers of Jimena and Recena, of the State Council of Don Carlos V, and his first secretary and favorite. Married Doña Maria de Mendoza, seventh Countess of Ribadavia.

Issue:

1. Doña María Sarmiento de Mendoza, who married Don Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordova, third Duke of Sessa, Baena and Teranova, Count of Cabra, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Governor of Milan, and of the State Council.
2. Don Diego de los Cobos, Governor of Cazorla, first Commander of León and first Marquis of Camarasa.

The foregoing comprises annals of but a few of the most illustrious representatives of the name. It has been declared that the noble and splendid Spanish lineage of the Molina, which drew its origin from the reigning monarchs of the ancient separate kingdoms, ultimately welded together to form, under the Emperor Charles V, the nation of Spain, ranked historically among the most ancient families of all Europe. The surname was derived from the Lordship of Molina, of which, in the eleventh century, the princely leader of the lineage then became possessed. Its ancestry included kings, princes, state dignitaries, great nobles; all of landed station, with mighty castles, vast territorial influence and princely power; military conquerors, who gave to posterity a virile progeny and whose deeds have been the theme of minstrel and bard. Hardly a great noble house of France or England has been unconnected in some degree with this ancestry, and its blood flows in many of the royal families of Europe. Its representation in Spain has been widespread, and the collateral connections of this lineage, with domiciliation in nearly every portion of the globe, have ably supported their illustrious forebears.



HIQUES



XIQUES ARMS

Arms—Ec: au 1 de gu: au lïon d'or; au 2 d'or á neuf fleurs-de-lis d'azur; au 3 d'azur a trois epis d'or, les tiges reunies; au 4 d'azur a trois cles d'arg., 2 et 1, celle en p. renv. Translation—Quarterly, 1st gules, a lion rampant or; 2nd or, nine fleurs-de-lis azure; 3rd azure, three ears of wheat or, in bend, pale and bend sinister, the stems bound in fesse point by a ribbon gules; 4th azure, three keys argent, two in pale, the middle one in fesse.

Xiques

AN ancient family of Spain, as to which a tradition exists, among various members of the lineage, that at some period, in the course of their long histories, the Guiteras and the Xiques were intertwined.

NOTES

This family had representatives in Spain prior to the fourteenth century, and one of the knights of the lineage participated in the conquest of Mallorca, taking a prominent part under the King, Don Jaime, in various battles successfully conducted against the Moors. The ancestral mansion of the Xiques was situated upon an eminence in the locality of the village of Romaña of Besalú, in the principality of Catalonia; its power and authority were extended in character and of a standing so ancient that the vicinity possessed from early times an infinity of privileges and immunities enjoyed by the nobility as rewards for their great services to their Kings. A celebrated member of the Xiques lineage in the fourteenth century was

DON JAIME XIQUES, one of the principal captains of Catalonia, who joined with various of his compatriots and certain nobles of Aragon in creating Don Roger de Flor as general of the expedition to be sent to Greece to aid that nation against the Turks, and they afterwards concluded the conquest and reduction of Sicily.

In 1351 appears DON ANDRES XIQUES, who, with many others of the highest nobility in Catalonia, attended in Barcelona at the ceremony declaring the infant Don Juan heir and successor to the throne after the King, his father.

DON JUAN XIQUES, another of the lineage, was also historically important, and a member of the King, Don Juan, of Aragon's counsel, and who for his distinguished services was endowed by estates in the Island of Majorca and various honors.

DON RAMON XIQUES participated in the capture of Le Vega in Granada, serving with great valor under the Catholic Kings. His son,



DON JUAN XIQUES, was likewise distinguished; a great leader and captain, he lost his life on the battlefield through falling into an ambuscade prepared by the Moors. He left surviving him two sons, as well as a daughter who entered the Convent of Santa Maria de Lerida. A probable descendant of this warrior was

DON PEDRO XIQUES, who formed part of the great expedition in 1588 sent against England under the Duke de Medina Sidonia; Don Pedro was of the Catalonia division, which suffered great losses through lack of knowledge of the English coast and the terrific tempest they encountered.

DON LORENZO XIQUES was another descendant of the ancient and noble Catalonian stock. He was a landed proprietor of that province and wedded Doña Gertrudis Romagosa. His son, Don Felipe Xiques y Romagosa, married Doña Carlota de Entralgo, native of La Habana, and had eight children, among whom were Don Felipe Xiques y Entralgo, who married Doña Elena Herrera; Don Manuel Xiques y Entralgo, of La Habana, who legitimized his purity of blood and ancestry before the appropriate tribunals, and who married Doña Dionisia Rivas y Waldor.

WARDWELL ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a bend between six martlets sable three bezants.
Crest—A lion's gamb holding a spear, tasseled or.
Motto—Avito viret honore.



Wardwell



Wardwell

THE investigations into the origin of the Wardwell family indicate it as of Norman derivation and one of much antiquity in England, where it was doubtless established at about the period of the Conquest. It has been claimed that the earliest ancestor of the lineage was a Norman legionary who removed from his native land at or soon after the Conquest, and subsequently acquired estates in Westmoreland, along the Scottish border; thence, states one authority, arose his surname, from the Anglo-Saxon weardian (to guard, protect or watch); thus being significant of his guardianship of the hostile boundary; and again, it is claimed, the first of the name may have held the ancient, honorable office of warden of the marshes, whose duty it was to guard the frontier (or marshes), especially those of Scotland. A very noted investigator has, however, declared (and the weight of evidence leans to his opinion) that the surname is derived from the olden vicinity of Weardale, in the English Palatinate (that portion of England formerly consisting of the three counties of Lancaster, Chester and Durham), and thence, with early renderings of the name as Weardale, Weredale, Wardle, Wardell, and Wardwell, is now widely represented. Branches of the family became established, prior to the fourteenth century, at Brancepeth, Easington, Chester-le-Street, Fishburn, and elsewhere in the Palatinate, England; and in County Durham, especially, the lineage was notably prominent from the beginning of the fourteenth century. Its history and that of the County of Durham are continuously intertwined from the above period onward, and prior to A. D. 1415, it bore its arms:

Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads couped sable; on a chief vert, three bezants.

These arms, almost two centuries later, in 1584, were confirmed to Anne Wardell, of Caen, France, descendant in lineal order from the Wardwells of Durham, and since then have been borne by the representatives of the lineage in France and England for centuries until the present day. To avoid confusion, it may be stated that Anne Wardell, the French descendant of the Wardell lineage, was a French gentleman, the name Anne in



France being interchangeably employed for both men and women. The certification of confirmation of the arms to Anne Wardell, in 1584, extracted from the archives of the College of Arms, in England, reads:

> And whereas Anne Wardell of Caen in Normandye, gentleman, is Lyneally dessendyd of one John Wardell, a gentleman of England, by byrthe, the which John Wardell was the fyrst of that Surrname that inhabityed within the Kyngdom of France in the year of Christ 1417, and dyd bayre for his anncient armes the fyld Silver a chevron bytwyne bere heads sable on a chiff vert . . . . besants. And for as much as the said Anne Wardell, is as aforesayd dessendyd of the bodye of the sayd John Wardell, I have thought good at his request to assigne unto hym, under my hand and seale of my office of clarencieutx King of Armes, the arms of the aforesayd John Wardell, gentleman, his . . . anncient armes being blased as aforayd, the which armes, I, the sayd Clarencieutx King of Armes by power and authoritie to me committed, by letters patent under the great Seale of England having Ratified, confyrmed, given and grantyd unto the sayd Anne Wardell and his posteritie and he and they the same to use, beare and Sheive forthe as his own and their ancient armes, with their due diffinnces in Shields, cote armor or other.

Especially in ecclesiastical ranks, the early members of the family were prominent, and several representatives of the name held office under successive Bishops of Durham. They were considerable landowners, connected in some notability with the early government of the country, and in 1415 is found John Wardale, of Brancepeth, who in that year (reign of Henry V), accompanied Neville, Lord of Brancepeth, on his military expedition to France preceding the battle of Agincourt (1415). The arms of England being triumphant, he remained in France, and two years later, in 1417, is found in residence in Normandy, where he remained. It was Anne Wardell, of Caen, Normandy, described as a "descendant of John Wardell" . . . "a gentleman of England who was the first of that surname who established himself in France in 1417," who obtained, by virtue of his descent, as aforesaid, the confirmation of the family arms in 1584.

The wide divergence of settlement of the lineage of Wardell is indicated by the presence of the name in different localities in England and in Wales. More than twenty different orthographic renderings appear of same; Wardwell, Woodall, Udall, Warrell, Woddle, Wardell, Wordell, Wardall, Werdell, Woddall, Waddall, Wadle, Wadell, Wardel, Wardyle, Werdall, Woddell, Worrall, Udell, Wriddell, Warrall, Wodell, Wadel, Wadall, Wardill and Wortley, all represent derivations from the same source. The suppositions as to the origin of the name, while not so numerous as its variations, yet have been many, and while none are clearly proven, yet they are most interestingly based upon excellent evidence. Some writ-

ers have declared (in addition to the definitions heretofore referred to) that the ancient origin of the name arose from one Sir Gilbert de Ward, stated to be a Norman follower of the Conqueror, who, the chronicle continues, saved the life of Queen Elinor of France; and the King, pleased to commend so honorable an action, declared it "well done"; wherefrom, thenceforward, he was known as "Wardwell." Another version declares the origin of the name, however, to arise from an old compound word signifying "the guard's spring," and points to an old feudal landmark where, it is said, lived the first name-bearer, a border guard or ward near his "well" or "spring." From William Wardell, gentleman, of County Durham, England, living A. D. 1520, and himself a descendant of John Wardell or Wardale (who lived in the reign of King Henry V, and who was probably descended from the Wardell mentioned in A. D. 1273 in the Hundred Rolls), a lineage has descended for generations in England; in County Durham it exists to the present day; another branch of the family was settled in Wales; another in County Lancaster; and still another (and from this the American family descends) was of County Warwick.

THE ANCIENT LINEAGE

The Wardells of Warwickshire, England, from whom descends the Wardwells of America hereinafter referred to, derive their lineage from English, French and Welsh stock. In the ancient Welsh line, the ancestry goes back to the 1400's; in the French line, the ancestry is from brave, fearless and venturesome Huguenot forefathers; and in the English line, the ancestry comes down from the Norman conquerors of the realm.

I

RICHARD WARDELL, of Warwickshire, England, married, about 1540, Mary Ithell, of Welsh ancestry, daughter of Pierre Ithell, and granddaughter of ——— Ithell, of North Wales, the latter of whom, about 1480, married ——— Pierce.

Issue:

1. *William,* of whom further.
2. Dr. John Wardell, a descendant of whom settled in Virginia, and there acquired extensive property.

II

WILLIAM WARDELL, son of Richard and Mary (Ithell) Wardell, was born about 1542; married, about 1565, Meribe Lascelle, born in France, daughter of Gershom and Meribe Lascelle, who, suffering from the ever-increasing persecution of the Huguenots in their native land, removed to

England in 1560 with their family of adult children. William and Meribe (Lascelle) Wardell had issue:

1. *Lascelle,* of whom further.
2. Gershom; his son, William Wardell (Wardwell) settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and became a member of the Society of Friends. His daughter Frances married John Anthony, and one of her descendants was Susan B. Anthony.
3. Rosanna, married, in England, ——— Waite, and had issue: i. Mehutable (or Mehitable) Waite married, in England, Richard Hill, son of William Hill; and subsequently settled in America. ii. Richard Waite, born 1596; removed to America. iii. Gambiel Waite, born 1598; removed to America. iv. Thomas Waite, born 1601; settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1639.

III

LASCELLE WARDELL, son of William and Meribe (Lascelle) Wardell, married, and had issue:

1. *William,* of whom further.
2. Thomas Wardell (Wardwell), with his wife Elizabeth he accompanied his brother William and the latter's wife Alice to America, and all settled in Boston, Massachusetts. Thomas had issue, several children, among whom was Samuel Wardwell, who married Sarah Hawkes. Samuel Wardwell was numbered among the long list of unfortunate victims of the witchcraft delusion, and being accused, convicted of being an "impenitent witch and possessor of a familiar spirit," was hanged as a witch, September 20, 1697, at Boston.

IV

WILLIAM WARDWELL (WARDELL), son of Lascelle Wardell, was the founder in America of the line of Wardwell hereinafter referred to.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

WILLIAM WARDWELL, son of Lascelle Wardell, was born in England, the locality being fixed by some writers as in Leicestershire, and the year variously given as 1604 and 1610. He was the founder ancestor in America of the line of Wardwell hereinafter traced. Another line of Wardwell in America was established by his brother Thomas, likewise an American settler, who became settled in Boston with his wife Elizabeth;

still another line of Wardwell, tracing from the same source in England, became settled in Virginia, and established the line of Virginian Wardwells, and from this latter line a family of Wardwell removed to the Barbadoes, became established, possessed of large landed holdings there.

William Wardwell (Wardell) left England for America in 1633, with his destination Boston, Massachusetts, accompanied by his brother Thomas and his sister-in-law Elizabeth, as well as his first wife Alice. He settled in Boston, and there resided in 1633 and for several years thereafter. It may be here noted that in all, or nearly all, the early Colonial records, his surname is rendered in accordance with the usage of his English ancestors —Wardell. What the religious convictions of the founder were, and what the cause of his removal from his native country, may be gathered from his subsequent history in the New World; it was not the first time one of the family had migrated through religious persecution; his Huguenot progenitors had set an example, and although William Wardwell was young in years when he left England, he had yet felt the weight of that intolerance in religious matters which "in a little more than ten years" had sent "twenty thousand of the best of Englishmen across the ocean and built half a hundred towns between the Hudson and the Merrimac."

On February 9, 1634, he was admitted to the Church in Boston, and it is significant that this was the same year the famous Mrs. Anne Hutchinson crossed the Atlantic and established her home in Boston. She soon drew around her in religious controversy a large portion of the inhabitants, and it is probable that William Wardwell soon found himself in sympathy with her teachings, for when the Rev. John Wheelwright (husband of Mr. Hutchinson's sister) in 1636 came to America, William Wardwell was almost immediately identified with his followers. On January 8, 1637, William Wardwell was allotted land in Boston. In February, 1637, a climax was reached in the Wheelwright-Hutchinson dispute, and Wheelwright being "disfranchised & banished, haveing 14 dayes to settle his affiares," his followers were disarmed and turned out of church. William Wardwell was among these; he was disarmed at Boston, November 20, 1637, and received his letter of dismission from the church. Wheelwright had purchased from the Indians a tract of land on the Squamocot River, and thither, with a party of his friends, including William Wardwell, he removed, and became founder of Exeter, New Hampshire.

William Wardwell did not long remain at Exeter; he settled soon at Ipswich, where others of those dispossessed had also gone, and there resided with his family for some years. Thereafter, he became resident at Wells, where it was recorded that a pew in the church should be assigned to him:

> To sitt in ye sixth of ye men's long seats in consideration that his son Elihu sitt in ye same seat.

Later, he was again in Boston, where he conducted the old Hollis Inn with his second wife Elizabeth.

He died at either Wells or Boston in 1670. His will was probated April 18, 1670, and by it he gave to his wife Elizabeth one-half of his dwelling house in Boston during life and movables; to his daughter Rachel £25 in furniture; to wife's daughter Hannah Gillette £21 payable in household stuff on day of marriage or at eighteen years; to wife's daughter Deborah £20; to eldest son Uzziel other half of dwelling; to son Elihu and daughter Leah, 10 shillings; to daughter Meribah of Wells, 10 shillings; to daughter Mary, wife of Nathaniel Rust, 10 shillings; and his son Uzziel was named as executor.

The love and veneration in which he held his Huguenot ancestors is illustrated in the names which William Wardwell bestowed upon his children. The eldest daughter was named Meribe, which became transformed into Meribah in the Colonial records; and his eldest son was named Lascelle, a name which was given such renderings as Uzziel, Usual, Usewell, Uzell, Uzal, etc., in the Colonial records.

He married (first), in England, Alice, surname unknown. He married (second), December 5, 1657, Elizabeth, widow of John Gillette (or Gillet). She had two daughters by her former husband, Hannah and Deborah Gillette. With his wife Elizabeth, William Wardwell entered into a contract, wherein his surname appears Wardell, as follows:

> A contract made between William Wardell on the one prte, and Elizabeth Gillit, Widdow, on the other prte, before their joyning in mariage, being the fourth day of December, 1657, is as follows:
>
> First, that what estate the said Elizabeth was possessed of before her mariage was to bee at her disposeing at the time of her death or at the mariage of any of her children, and for the howse and land that now the said William Wardell and Elizabeth, his wife, doth posses, it follow by course of law to Hannah Gillit, daughter of John Gillit, who was the former husband of the abovesaid Elizabeth, now the wife of the said William Wardell. The said William Wardell did then ingage for and in Consideracon of the said howse and ground to traine up the said Hannah Gillit, being then about two yeares old, that at the date of her mariage, or at the date of the said William Wardell's death, to give unto the said Hannah the value of sixteen pounds, which was then to the full vallue of the said howse and ground, the howse beeing much decayed and ready to fall: this is truth, as witness our hands.

Elizabeth (Gillette) Wardwell, second wife of the founder, died after 1673.

Issue of William Wardwell by his first wife Alice:

1. Meribah (Meribe), born May 14, 1637; baptized June 25, 1637; married Francis Littlefield, of Wells.
2. *Uzal (Lascelle)*, of whom below.
3. Elihu, baptized December 5, 1641 (by error stated in town records as born November, 1642); he removed to Ipswich, and had the seventh lot "of 28 ft. front, lying be ye Riverside, between Samuel Ordway's shop and ye town Bridge," granted to him March 23, 1693; served during King Philip's War, 1675-1676; married Elizabeth Wade, daughter of Jonathan Wade.
4. Mary, baptized April 14, 1644; married Nathaniel Rust.
5. Leah, born December 7, 1646; married William Town.
6. Rachel, mentioned in father's will.
7. Richard.

Issue by second wife:

8. Abigail, born April 24, 1660.

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II

UZAL (LASCELLE) WARDWELL, eldest son of William and Alice Wardwell, was born April 7, 1639, at either Boston or Exeter. He was not, however, baptized at Boston, owing to his father's difficulties due to the Wheelwright dispute. He was taken by his parents from Exeter to Ipswich, whither they had removed, and he grew to manhood in the latter historic locality; when the King Philip War burst upon the colonies, he volunteered, and served during 1675 and 1676 under Captain Nicholas Paige. The archives of Massachusetts disclose that he was never paid for his services and that he is to this day owed the sum of £5 10s.

In 1664 he had a share in Plum Island, off the harbor of Ipswich; in 1668 he was granted permission to fell trees for furnishing house; and in 1670 he was owner of the "Emerson house" so-called. Not long after 1681 he removed from Ipswich and settled in Bristol, Rhode Island, being the first of his name to become resident in that vicinity. There he was long an honored and influential citizen, his life-span covering ninety-three years of usefulness. He died at Bristol, Rhode Island, October 25, 1732. His will was made January 10, 1728, wherein he remembers his second wife Grace and his children.

He married (first), at Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 3, 1664, Mary (Kinsman) Ring, daughter of Robert Kinsman, of Ipswich, the first American settler, who came to America in the "Mary and John" in 1634, was in Ipswich in 1635, and died January 28, 1664, leaving (among other children) his son Robert Kinsman, who married Mary Bordman, and his daughter Mary, who married (first) Daniel Ring, of Ipswich, 1648, and who died in 1661, and who married (second) Uzal Wardwell. He married (second)

Grace Giddings. She made her will October 19, 1733, and died May 9, 1741, at Bristol.

Issue by first wife:

1. Abigail, born October 27, 1665; married, in 1684, Lieutenant John Greene, of Quidnessett, Rhode Island, son of the first settler, John Greene, of Quidnessett. Issue, eleven children.
2. Alice, born December 27, 1670; married, October 31, 1693, John Gladding, Jr.
3. Mary, born in June, 1673, died young.
4. Hannah, born September 1, 1677 (twin); married ——— Crompton.
5. Mary, born September 1, 1677 (twin).

Issue by second marriage:

6. Uzal.
7. Grace, married Joseph Giddings; died May 1, 1768.
8. Sarah, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1682; married Nathaniel Bosworth, Jr.
9. James, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, June 30, 1684.
10. Joseph, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, July 30, 1686; married, December 22, 1709, Martha Giddings; she died August 11, 1775, and he died March 18, 1755.
11. *Benjamin,* of whom further.
12. William, born at Bristol, May 13, 1693 (twin).
13. Rebecca, born at Bristol, May 13, 1693 (twin).

III

BENJAMIN WARDWELL, son of Uzal and Grace (Giddings) Wardwell, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, April 19, 1688, died in June, 1739.

He married (first) Mary, surname unknown, who died May 2, 1733. He married (second), January 17, 1734, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, widow, of Norton, Massachusetts, who died June 6, 1737.

Issue by first wife:

1. Mary, married, in 1731, Nathaniel Turner.
2. Uzal, died at Cape Breton, September 17, 1745; married, in November, 1739, Sarah Lindsay; she died at Cape Breton in 1745.
3. Jonathan, died at Cape Breton in May, 1745.
4. Benjamin, died at sea in June, 1739.
5. *William,* of whom further.
6. Isaac, born in 1730; married, in September, 1756, Sarah Waldron; died at Bristol, May 7, 1810.

7. Olive, married, June 19, 1753, John Goddard, of Newport, Rhode Island.

IV

WILLIAM WARDWELL, son of Benjamin and Mary Wardwell, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1722. He was one of the most influential citizens of Bristol and a large land owner. He died, in 1760, being drowned at sea.

He married, at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 26, 1742 (intentions published September 7, 1742), Mary Howland, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, March 18, 1722-23, daughter of Deacon Samuel Howland, granddaughter of Jabez Howland, great-granddaughter of John Howland, of the "Mayflower." She was also great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Queen Camel, England, great-granddaughter of Anthony Thacher, American settler, granddaughter of Bethiah Thacher, who married Jabez Howland, and daughter of Deacon Samuel Howland, descended as aforesaid. (See Howland IV.)

Issue, all born at Bristol:

1. William, born December 3, 1743, baptized January 8, 1743-44, died February 15, 1744-45.
2. Abigail, born June 3, 1745, baptized June 9, 1745; married Restcome Sandford.
3. Mary, baptized October 25, 1747.
4. William, baptized January 29, 1749-50.
5. *Benjamin,* of whom further.
6. Sarah, baptized March 3, 1754, died April 18, 1754.
7. Martha, baptized June 29, 1755, died June 19, 1757.
8. Samuel, baptized August 27, 1758, died May 14, 1759.
9. Samuel, baptized May 25, 1760; married Elizabeth Church.

V

BENJAMIN WARDWELL, son of William and Mary (Howland) Wardwell, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, and there baptized February 9, 1753. He died February 28, 1830, aged seventy-eight years.

He married (first), June 8, 1773, Sarah Smith; she died November 20, 1779. He married (second), November 19, 1780, Katherine Glover, daughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Bass) Glover, of Braintree, Massachusetts; she died January 14, 1803. (See Glover VII.) He married (third), January 15, 1804, Mrs. Huldah (Goff) Wheeler, daughter of Joseph and Patience Goff.

Issue of Benjamin Wardwell by his first wife, Sarah (Smith) Wardwell:

1. William, born April 19, 1776, died April 21, 1776.

2. Lucretia, born May 30, 1777, died September 11, 1811; married June 17, 1798, John Sabin.
3. Sarah, born November 11, 1779, died February 21, 1861; married Nathaniel Church.

Issue of Benjamin Wardwell by his second wife, Katherine (Glover) Wardwell:

4. Polly, born October 4, 1781, died December 12, 1781.
5. Polly, born August 30, 1783, died September 23, 1783.
6. *Benjamin,* of whom further.
7. Polly, born August 13, 1785, died September 22, 1787.
8. William, born October 4, 1786, died September 22, 1787.
9. Henry, born April 7, 1789, died October 12, 1789.
10. Polly, born October 24, 1791, died in New York.
11. Katherine Glover, born July 8, 1793, died April 1, 1863.
12. Francis, born in September, 1794, died July 25, 1796.

VI

BENJAMIN WARDWELL, son of Benjamin and Katherine (Glover) Wardwell, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, August 24, 1784. After concluding his education, Mr. Wardwell entered the mercantile world, his first association being in connection with the leather business, and thereafter he became identified with the grocery business, with the latter of which he was engaged for more than fifty years. His place of business was on the east side of Thames Street, south of State Street, in Bristol, and he not only was highly successful in his own particular avenue of activity, but was likewise prominent in a number of other important business undertakings in Bristol and identified in high standing with its important affairs. During a long life filled with usefulness, he earned a reputation for the most unflinching integrity in every relation; he was a prominent church member, long having membership in the Congregational Church of Bristol, and a Christian whose public and whose private life set a worthy and high example to his fellow-men. He died at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 12, 1871.

He married, January 14, 1807, Elizabeth Manchester, daughter of Zebedee and Deborah (Briggs) Manchester, of Little Compton, Rhode Island. (See Manchester III.)

Issue:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.
2. Benjamin, born August 9, 1809, died May 31, 1885; married, February 2, 1836, Eliza Cook, born February 18, 1810, died April 27, 1860. Issue: i. Eleanor Wardwell, born December, 1840; married, in 1869, Joseph Burr Bartram.



C. Bury R. A. Wardell

3. George, born September 2, 1810, died October 11, 1810.
4. A son (twin), born September 12, 1812, died same day.
5. A daughter (twin), born September 12, 1812, died same day.
6. Jeremiah, born December 7, 1813, died December, 1881; married (first), June 19, 1844, Mary Jane Sturgis, daughter of Lathrop L. Sturgis, of New York; she died October 3, 1860; married (second), November 18, 1865, (Mrs.) Eliza B. Ingraham, daughter of William Fellows, of Staten Island, New York. Issue by first wife: i. William Henry, born March 29, 1846; married, in December, 1881, Virginia Sniffin. ii. Theodore Sturgis, born December 13, 1848. iii. Richard Patrick, born April 17, 1852; married Anna Oaks Woodworth. iv. Mary, born April 16, 1855, died July 22, 1855. v. Helen, born September 6, 1857; married William Brown Glover. vi. Jane Elizabeth, born August 17, 1859; married Charles Potter; he died in November, 1904.
7. Elizabeth Manchester, born March 7, 1816, died January 18, 1826.
8. A daughter (twin), born September 2, 1817, died September 4, 1817.
9. A daughter (twin), born September 2, 1817, died September 12, 1817.
10. Adam Manchester, born November 6, 1818; baptized March 29, 1819; died January 23, 1827.
11. George William, born March 14, 1821, died August 16, 1821.
12. Catherine Glover, born May 28, 1822, died October 31, 1894.
13. Marianne, born October 6, 1825, died in January, 1915.
14. Elizabeth Manchester, born November 6, 1827; married, September 27, 1853, Ramon Guiteras, of Matanzas, Cuba. She died December 12 or 14, 1905. (See Guiteras IV.)

VII

HENRY WARDWELL, eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Manchester) Wardwell, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, March 17, 1808. He enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education secured under the tuition of the well-known Mr. Alden, of Bristol, whose school had the reputation of being the best in the locality, and thereafter he entered upon his career in business circles. For the purpose of learning the business, he engaged with Mr. Benjamin Hall, of Bristol, as a clerk, the latter having his warehouse and store at that time on the corner of Thames and State streets, Bristol, and there Mr. Wardwell gave his whole attention and time to a thorough understanding and mastery of the business in its every detail. When twenty-five years of age, feeling himself thoroughly grounded, he purchased the business from Mr. Hall, who then retired, and thereafter, for twenty-eight years, Mr. Wardwell conducted the business with the highest

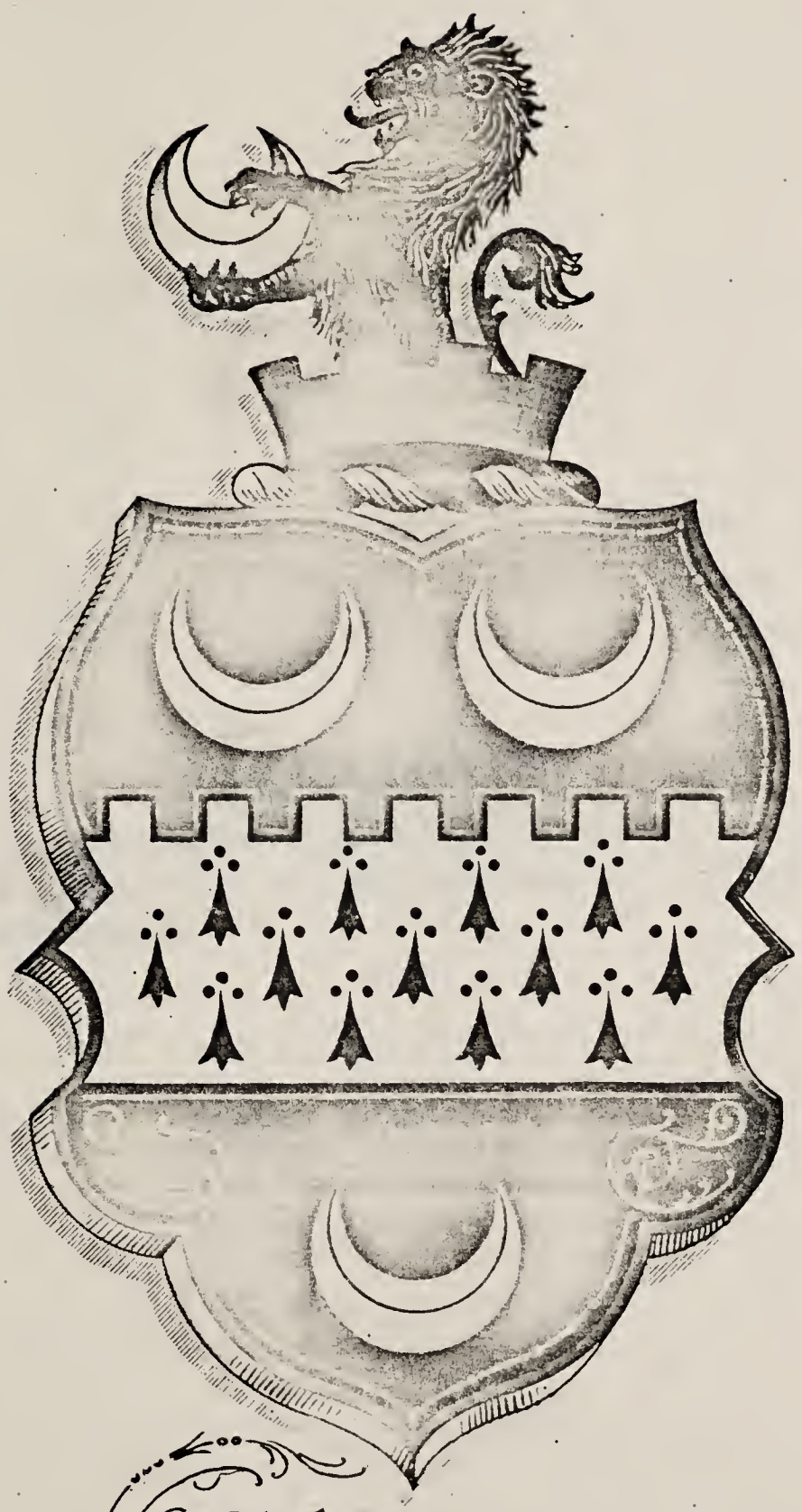
success and good credit. He not only did a large local trade in groceries and farmer's products, but also an export and import business of considerable proportions, sending many cargoes to the West Indian and Cuban ports and bringing back to the Rhode Island markets the staples of those semi-tropical places. In the conduct of this business, he displayed not only remarkable sagacity in the selection of his merchandise but also a shrewd insight into the market conditions and the law of supply and demand which enabled him to meet successfully the hazards of the shipping merchant. He had an interest in some ten to fourteen vessels, engaged extensively in the whaling industry, and his ramified interests received at his hands most capable supervision. He was also interested to some extent in the old Pocanock Cotton Mill, for which he served for some time as a director; he was influential likewise in the banking field, and a director in the Eagle, Freeman's and First National banks for more than thirty years. In addition, he was a trustee of the Bristol Institution for Savings until his death, having assumed office at the foundation of the institution.

Mr. Wardwell's active business connection terminated soon after the close of the Civil War, his failing health making obligatory a more extended leisure than his ramified affairs permitted. He never, however, ceased his philanthropic and charitable labors, and maintained until the close of his life his earnest and unselfish interest in projects for the betterment and improvement of his native town. Politically, he neither sought nor desired public office, but on all occasions cast the weight of his influence toward those principles which he deemed of most benefit to the public at large, and he consistently adhered to the Republican party. He was an unflagging worker in the Christian field; a member of the Congregational Church at Bristol; its treasurer for many years; and, gifted with a fine voice, gave thirty years of service as director of its choir. He died October 2, 1875.

He married, November 11, 1835, Sarah Luther Lindsay, who died November 8, 1890. She was a daughter of Thomas and Rhoda Lindsay.

Issue:

1. Benjamin, born and died May 6, 1837.
2. Sophia Lindsay, born May 3, 1838, died in April, 1915; unmarried; resided in Bristol.
3. Annie Elizabeth, born August 9, 1840, died November 18, 1866.
4. Sarah Frances, born January 25, 1843, died in August, 1917; married William H. Bourne, now deceased; she resided in Bristol.
5. Harriet Parker, born July 4, 1845; unmarried; resides in Bristol.
6. Isabella Mein, born January 12, 1848; unmarried; resides in Bristol.
7. Henry Adam, born August 26, 1850, died February 18, 1853.
8. Henry Irenius, born July 15, 1853, died June 29, 1854.



Glover



GLOVER ARMS

Arms—Sable, a fesse embattled ermine between three crescents argent.
Crest—Out of a mural crown a demi-lion rampant, holding between the paws a crescent.

Glover

ANCIENTLY spelled Glofre and Golofre, the surname Glover has been a notable one in America since the founding of the New England Colonies. Glove as a surname appeared in the middle of the fourteenth century, and was shortly followed by Glover, under which form the name is found in all English speaking countries to-day. It is of the occupative class. Through successive generations, among the men who have brought honor to the name and made it historical, we find gentlemen, heralds, and heraldic writers, vicars, church wardens, authors, knights, attorneys-at-law, poets, merchants, members of Parliament, philanthropists and public benefactors. One Robert Glover was Somerset Herald, a noted authority and a court favorite. Still another, Robert Glover, martyred for religious opinions in 1555, died at the stake.

The American branches of the ancient English family have contributed many notable figures to our Colonial and National history. The Glover family has been especially prominent in Massachusetts, where many of the Glover progenitors settled. The two principal immigrants here were the two John Glovers. The first of these, John Glover, of Lancashire, England, is the progenitor of the family with which this article is to deal. The other is believed to have been a son of Charles Glover, who came from England in 1630, and united with the First Church in Salem, in full communion, June 10, 1649. No proof of kinship between these two founders has ever been established.

I

THOMAS GLOVER, the earliest ancestor of this line to whom it is possible to trace authentically, lived in Rainhill Parish, Prescot, Lancashire, England, from the time of his marriage until his death, December 13, 1619. He married, February 10, 1594, Margery Deane, daughter of Thomas Deane, of Rainhill. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom *John,* mentioned below, was the fourth.

Deane Arms—Azure, a sword in bend argent hilt and pomel or, in bend sinister a tilting spear (surmounting the sword) of the last, headed



of the second, between three fleurs-de-lis gold, one in chief and two in fesse, and as many gem rings in base of the last, gems gules, one and two.

Crest—A hand couped proper lying fessways, holding a fleur-de-lis or.

II

JOHN GLOVER, immigrant ancestor and American progenitor, was born in Rainhill Parish, Prescot, Lancashire, England, August 12, 1600, the son of Thomas and Margery (Deane) Glover. By his father's will he came into possession of large estates in England, situated in Rainhill, Eccleston, Knowlesby, and other places. As the eldest son he inherited a double portion, and was named as an executor with his mother, although at that time (1619) he was not yet of age. He appears to have attained manhood in Rainhill, living on his estates there. About 1625 he was married to Anna, surname unknown, and they were the parents of three children, born and baptized in Rainhill, the last in 1629. In 1628 the name of John Glover appears on the records of the "London Company" organized in London, in 1628, for the colonization and exploitation of New England. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, established there at a very early date, and held the rank of captain. He was also a member of a Lodge of Free Masons, and in fellowship with them prior to his coming to America.

John Glover came to New England in the ship "Mary and John," which set sail from England, March 20, 1629-30, commanded by Captain Squeb, whose ill-kept faith with his passengers is known to every student of those times. The presence of Glover among the passengers of the "Mary and John" has been questioned by the historian, Frothingham, but the best evidence points toward his coming in that vessel. He brought with him a number of cattle and all the provisions and implements, with men servants, to establish and conduct a tanning business, the laws and regulations of the London Company requiring each member to establish some trade on his estate. He was the first of the company to carry on the trade of tanner in the colony. He established himself first at Dorchester, probably as early as the incorporation of the town, the pits of his tanning shop still visible on the land of one of his descendants. He afterwards established the business in Boston and left it in his will to his second son. He was made a freeman in England before his emigration and took the oath of allegiance which exempted him from that ceremony after his arrival.

"Mr." Glover, as he was universally called in recognition of the position of prominence which he held in the community, was one of the foremost men of his time in and around early Boston. His religious faith was that of a strict Non-Conformist or Puritan, and his belief seems to have been the ruling motive of his life. Contemporary records call him a godly

and upright man. His life after his settlement in Dorchester was evidently one of unceasing devotion and service to the interests of the Colony. During a period of eighteen years his name appears, not only as a public officer in Dorchester, but in towns, among those who sat in judgment. In Salem, Charlestown, Cambridge, Barnstable and other places in Plymouth Colony, he was frequently called in council in cases which required judicial decisions. From 1636 to 1650 he was one of the selectmen of Dorchester. In 1650 he removed to Boston, and was a representative to the General Court at Boston up to the year 1652, when he was chosen an assistant. John Glover was well fitted by birth and breeding and by his natural gifts to assume a place of leadership in Colonial affairs, and is a worthy representative of the most intellectual type of Puritan emigrant. He was one of the founders of Harvard College. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, November 12, 1653.

III

NATHANIEL GLOVER, son of John and Anna Glover, was born in 1630-31, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 21, 1657. There are but few acts of his short life to be found on record. He attained manhood in Dorchester, and succeeded to the homestead at the time of his father's removal to Boston in 1650. In that year he married Mary Smith, of Dorchester. On the 22nd of 3rd month he was admitted a member of the church there, in full communion. On May 3, 1654, he took the freeman's oath. In 1655 he was chosen one of the selectmen of Dorchester, and filled the office again in 1656 and 1657. In 1655 he was appointed, with others, to settle the bounds between Dorchester and Dedham. He was also active in other town offices. At the time of his death he was twenty-seven years old. His will, which is filed, was proved June 5, 1657. His estate inventoried four hundred and ninety-three pounds and six shillings. He was buried in the ancient burial ground at Dorchester.

Mary (Smith) Glover, wife of Nathaniel Glover, was the daughter of Quartermaster John Smith and his first wife, Mary (Ryder) Smith, of Toxteth Park, and was born in Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, Lancashire, England, July 20, 1630, and died in Barnstable, July 29, 1703. She married (second) the Hon. Thomas Hinckley, of Barnstable, who was afterward Governor of Plymouth Colony.

Smith Arms (Lancaster)—Argent, a chevron sable between three roses, gules, seeded or, barbed vert.

Ryder Arms—Per chevron argent and sable three crescents counterchanged.

IV

NATHANIEL GLOVER, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Smith) Glover, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, January 30, 1653, and was baptized

there by the Rev. Richard Mather, February 3, 1653. He died at Newbury farm in that town, January 6, 1723-24, and was buried in the westerly part of the ancient burial ground, where his gravestone still remains, but the inscription is so much worn by time as scarcely to be decipherable. At the age of seven years he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Habackuk Glover, of Boston (1660), who succeeded his mother in that appointment at the time of her marriage to Governor Hinckley, and removal to Barnstable. He was placed at school in Boston and resided in the family of his grandmother, Mrs. Anna Glover, and after her decease in 1670 lived with his uncle and guardian until about the time of his own marriage. In 1672-73, at the age of twenty years, he married Hannah Hinckley, of Barnstable, and occupied the homestead at Dorchester, a part of which was his inheritance, although, on account of his minority, the estate remained as yet undivided. In 1674, when he had attained the age of twenty-one years, the homestead estate at Dorchester was ordered to be divided among the children of Nathaniel Glover, deceased. Whether by the will of his father or as the eldest son is not stated, but the court ordered one-half the estate with the house and buildings to be settled on him as his portion and the other half to be shared equally between his only brother and sister when they were of age. He succeeded to the inheritance and continued the business of tanning, which had been followed on the estate since the first occupation by his grandfather in 1631, and was conducted by his father until his decease in 1657, and by the lessees until the year of his succession, 1674, forty-three years after its founding. In 1700 he resigned the business to his eldest son, Nathaniel, Jr., and the next year moved with his family to the Newbury farm estate, a portion of which was his by inheritance. By a deed of gift from his uncle, John Glover, and by purchase from the other heirs, he soon came into possession of a considerable portion of that estate, with the houses and buildings, which he retained until his death in 1723-1724. In 1677 the 2nd day of 8th month, he was admitted to the church at Dorchester, as was also "Mrs. Hannah, the wife of Mr. Nathaniel Glover." In 1683 he was elected constable, and was afterward chosen to serve as selectman, which office he filled for the last time in 1715.

Hannah (Hinckley) Glover, his wife, was born in Barnstable, April 15, 1650, and died in Dorchester, April 30, 1730. She was buried in the ancient burial ground on the west side, and her grave marked with a stone which is still standing. She was the fourth daughter of Governor Thomas Hinckley by his first wife, Mary (Richards) Hinckley, granddaughter of Thomas and Wealthean (Loring) Richards, who were among the early settlers of Weymouth. By the will of her maternal grandmother, made in 1679, she received five pounds as her equal and just portion as a grandchild; and by the will of her maternal uncle, the Hon. John Richards, of Boston, she received the sum of two hundred pounds in money and silver plate to

the value of ten pounds. From her father she received a competent portion upon her marriage with Nathaniel Glover.

Richards Arms—Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent, a crescent for difference.
Crest—A griffin's head erased argent.

Loring Arms—Quarterly, argent and gules, a bend engrailed of the second.

V

JOHN GLOVER, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Hinckley) Glover, was born at the homestead in Dorchester, September 18, 1687, and was baptized at Dorchester Church, October 2, 1687, by the Rev. John Danforth. John Glover was a large landholder by inheritance, and by purchase he made extensive additions to his estate. In 1734 he was elected constable, but declined to serve and paid his fine. For several years he was a grand juror for the County of Suffolk.

He married (first) Susanna Ellison, of Boston, the Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, officiating. She was born in Boston in 1690, and at the time of her marriage resided in the family of the Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, and was a cousin of his wife and a near relative of the Oxenbridge family of Boston. Susanna (Ellison) Glover died in Dorchester, in January, 1724. On December 22, 1724, John Glover married (second) Mary Horton, of Milton, who survived him and died in Braintree, December 19, 1775, aged seventy-one years. In 1729 he was admitted to the church in full communion with his wife Mary. John Glover died in Braintree, now Quincy, July 6, 1768.

Ellison Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three griffins' heads erased sable.
Crest—A greyhound sable.

VI

CAPTAIN JOSEPH GLOVER, son of John and Susanna (Ellison) Glover, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 5, 1720, was baptized in Milton by the Rev. Peter Thacher, June 6, 1720. He followed the sea during the greater part of his life, and was a prosperous ship owner and master of many well known vessels. Captain Joseph Glover died in Charleston, South Carolina, August 25, 1769, of yellow fever, leaving a goodly estate which was administered by Elizabeth Glover, his widow. James Brackett, Oliver Billings and William Glover, of Dorchester, were appointed guardians to his minor children.

Captain Joseph Glover married, December 8, 1748, Elizabeth Bass, daughter of Deacon Joseph Bass, formerly of Braintree, then of Boston, and

a descendant of Deacon Samuel Bass. She died in Boston, May 18, 1804 aged eighty-four years. Their children were:

1. Elizabeth, born April 2, 1750; married (first) Benjamin Greenwood, of Boston; (second) Thomas Caldwell, of Ipswich.
2. Susanna, married Gershom Thomas, of Boston.
3. *Katherine,* of whom further.
4. Hannah, married James Brown, of Killingly, Connecticut.
5. Mary, married Ebenezer Hemenway, of Boston.
6. Margaret, born January 20, 1760; married William May, of Roxbury.
7. Jane, born October 16, 1762; married Bryant Newcomb, of Braintree.

VII

KATHERINE GLOVER, daughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Bass) Glover, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, October 14, 1752-53; she married, November 19, 1780, as his second wife, Benjamin Wardwell, of Bristol, Rhode Island. (See Wardwell V.)

BASS ARMS

Arms—Sable, a bordure argent.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet two wings proper.



Bass



Bass

THE immigrant ancestor and progenitor, Deacon Samuel Bass, was born in England, in 1600. He came to America with his wife Anne about 1630, and settled first in Boston. He subsequently became one of the earliest members of the Roxbury Church, organized in 1632, and took up his residence in that town, near Hog Bridge. In 1640 he removed to Braintree, Massachusetts, and thenceforward until his death was one of the foremost dwellers there. On May 14, 1634, he was admitted a freeman; in 1641 he was elected deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, and for twelve years represented Braintree in the Legislature. He was elected the first deacon of the church in Braintree, and filled the office for half a century. Deacon Samuel Bass was a man of strong personality and vigorous mind, eminently fitted for the position of leadership which he occupied in Braintree for so many decades. He died December 30, 1694, aged ninety-four years, at which time the statement appears in the town records that he was the father, grandfather and great-grandfather of one hundred and sixty-two persons. His wife Anne died September 5, 1693, aged ninety-three years. This remarkable couple were the progenitors of a family which has never relinquished the position of influence it held in the early days of the Colony.

II

JOHN BASS, son of Samuel and Anne Bass, was born at Roxbury in 1632, died at Braintree, September 12, 1716. He married (first), February 3, 1657-58, Ruth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, the noted Pilgrims of the "Mayflower." She died October 12, 1674. He married (second), September 21, 1675, Anne Sturtevant, of Plymouth. Issue by first wife (among others):

III

JOHN BASS, son of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, was born in Braintree, November 26, 1658, died there September 30, 1724. He married (first) Abigail Adams, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Adams; married (second), May 17, 1698, Rebecca Saville. Issue by first wife (among others):



IV

SAMUEL BASS, son of John and Abigail (Adams) Bass, was born in Braintree, June 17, 1691. He married (first), August 15, 1723, Sarah Saville, who died January 28, 1725; married (second) Hannah Gould. Issue by first wife (among others):

V

SAMUEL BASS, son of Samuel and Sarah (Saville) Bass, was born in Braintree, December 29, 1724, died in April, 1807. He married (first), November 10, 1746, ———; married (second) Abigail (Crosby) Turner. Issue by second wife (among others):

VI

ELIZABETH BASS, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Crosby-Turner) Bass, was born in 1762. She married Captain Joseph Glover, of Braintree. Their daughter, Katherine Glover, married Benjamin Wardwell. (See Wardwell V.)



Manchester

MANCHESTER ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth argent, three lozenges conjoined in fess gules, within a bordure sable. Second and third or, an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gules.

Crest—A griffin's head couped, wings expanded or, gorged with a collar argent, charged with three lozenges gules.

Supporters—Dexter, an heraldic antelope or, armed, tufted and hoofed argent. Sinister, a griffin or, gorged with a collar, as the crest.

Motto—*Disponendo me, non mutando me.* (By disposing of me, not changing me.)

Manchester

RIGHTLY termed by historians *clarum et venerable* (illustrious and venerable), the ancestors of this ancient family were established in England long prior to the Norman supremacy, and though the history of its Saxon ancestral origin is buried beyond recall, yet the authentic chronicles of its course dating from the Norman era stretch backward ten centuries in time. Of Saxon origin, its representatives were among the few who survived in any measure the wreck of the Conquest, and in the reign of King Stephen (A. D. 1135-54), Walkeline the Saxon, becoming allied with the powerful Norman baronage of England, himself assumed feudal power and baronial rank over a large territory.

The family itself, though more than a thousand years old in Norman England and established theretofore under the Saxons, yet is young in comparison with its surname "Mancestre," assumed from the chief of its manorial possessions, *temp.* Stephen. Its titular designation thus adopted in that reign (and which eventuated in the family surname), was thereby assumed at a period almost the earliest in English history at which surnames are discovered, for prior to A. D. 1100 they were almost unknown and did not appear in common usage until nearly some three hundred years later. Mancestre is the Saxon form of the modern English Manchester, and the Saxon Mancestre is in turn a corrupted version of the Roman Manduessedum, the name bestowed by Rome upon the situs of their ancient station in Britain, and which name, dating from the occupation of those world conquerors, became attached to the district so denominated, and remained, long after Rome had passed away, the designation of the locality, to be corrupted into Mancestre by England's Saxon masters.

The noble chieftains of this family, Lords of Mancestre, became allied with several of the renowned Norman lineages of early history, among which, as hereinafter stated, was that of Hastings (ancestors of the Earls of Huntington), an heiress of which house married the Lord of Mancestre. This high and noble lineage should not be confounded with that of Montagu, from whom, in comparatively modern times, the Earls of Manchester (created, 1626) and the Dukes of Manchester (created, 1719) are descended,



whose title, only, is Manchester, and whose family name of Montagu is entirely distinct from that of Mancestre, being derived from Montacute (Latin, *Monte-Acuto*), the first ancestor of the family being Drogo de Montacute (or Monteacuto) who came to England with Robert, Earl of Morton, half-brother of the Conqueror. It is observable, also, that the site of the present city of Manchester, in Lancashire, England, was in Saxon times called Mancestre, under the Romans Mancunium or Manutium, whence the modern and flourishing Manchester of to-day.

The lineage of the ancient Mancestres (whose name has been changed into many different forms), has long been extinct in its eldest male line, nor were the progeny of its younger sons very numerous; and of the ancient vast estates no portion now remains in the ownership of its original noble proprietors.

THE ANCIENT LINEAGE

I

WALKELINUS DE MANCESTRE, between A. D. 1146 and 1153 in the reign of King Stephen, was Lord of Mancestre, in County Warwick, wherefrom he assumed his surname "Mancestre." Having married an heiress of Hastings, the Lord of Mancestre became enfeoffed of that Manor aforesaid, previously held by the Lord Walter de Hastings of the renowned lineage of that name, and prior thereto enjoyed by the Lord Ranulph, Earl of Chester, son of that Earl of Chester, Hugh Lupus, who was companion to the Conqueror at Hastings. This situs of Mancestre (long preceding in establishment the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans), was in the days of Rome a fortification upon the River Anker called Manduessedum, and later under the Saxons, Mancestre, the latter syllable of which, "Cestre" (anciently Ceastre), indicated a fortified place, and the first syllable of which, "Man" (probably of British extraction), denoted the form of the entrenchment, exiguum or parvum; hence giving the description, small or little fort. Relics of the Roman encampment have occasionally in modern times been brought to light in the shape of many antique coins of silver and brass and here also still exists the ancient Roman Road (now called Watling Street). To-day sunken from its high estate, the locality is represented by the parish constituting Hartshill, Oldbury and Atherstone, but prior to the Conquest, Mancestre was a portion of the famous Countess Godiva's possessions which the Conqueror divided and gave (this particular portion) to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and in the "Great Survey" it is tabulated with the rest of the Normans' fruits of victory. Lord Walkeline (Latin, Walkelinus), held among his lesser possessions, the estate of Corley, in Warwickshire, besides the advowsons of several churches, and various other smaller manors; and *temp.* the beginning of the reign of Henry II, he appears

recorded as witness to a charter by which Robert Marmion gave to the nuns of Polesworth, Warwickshire, the Church of Quinton in County Gloucester. Ancient Polesworth was about four miles distant from Hartshill, and the occasion of the granting of the above charter by Marmion was one fraught with much historical interest. The nunnery at Polesworth has been claimed to be the oldest founded in England (though that honor is disputed), and was established by King Egbert, of the Saxon dynasty, in memory of St. Modwena, an Irish virgin; but when William the Conqueror bestowed Polesworth with other possession upon his follower, Robert, Lord Marmion, the latter immediately expelled the Saxon nuns. His successor Marmion, however, repenting of this harshness, reinstated the nuns with additional endowments, as evidenced by the above charter witnessed by the Lord of Mancestre. To these same nuns of Polesworth, the Lord of Mancestre was himself a benefactor, making a confirmation of the lands of Oldbury, which his predecessor, Lord Walter de Hastings, had previously presented to them. Walkeline continued Lord of Mancestre until his death, and was succeeded in his lordship and estate by his son, *Walter,* of whom further.

II

WALTER DE MANCESTRE, Lord of Mancestre, *temp.* seventh year of Richard I; to whom, as continuator of the male line, succeeded his son, *Hugo,* of whom further.

III

HUGO DE MANCESTRE, Lord of Mancestre, *temp.* seventh of Henry III, who married Emma, *fecundo nupta* Gilbert de Croc. In twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second years of the reign of Henry III, he was one of the Justices for the "Gaol-deliverie at Warwick"; and in thirty-sixth year of Henry III, obtained a special charter of "Free Warren" in all his demesne lands in Warwick, for which he gave "xi marks"; in this thirty-sixth year, also, he was one of the Coróners for the County; and in the thirty-seventh year became Eschaetor thereof. Hugo, Lord of Mancestre, was a benefactor, like his predecessors, of the nuns of Polesworth, granting unto them certain special favors respecting their mill at Oldbury. He was succeeded by his son, *Hugo,* of whom further.

IV

HUGO DE MANCESTRE, Lord of Mancestre, who *obit* thirty-seventh of Henry III, leaving two sons:

1. *Walter de Mancestre,* elder son, of whom further.
2. *Simon de Mancestre,* younger son, of whom further.

V

WALTER DE MANCESTRE, elder son, Lord of Mancestre, succeeded his father, and, living *temp.* fortieth of Henry III, married Erneburga, *postea uxor* Johann de Grendon, and had issue, *John,* of whom further.

VI

SIR JOHN DE MANCESTRE, Knight, *temp.* thirteenth Edward I, Lord of Mancestre. His Lordship performed notable service in the Welsh expedition, undertaken by Edward I, in the sixty-first year of his reign, serving under Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, and bearing upon his banner: Vairé, argent and sable, a bend gules. In 1287 Sir John covenanted to discharge the nuns of Polesworth from "any Scutage in respect of their lands site here in Mancestre and Oldburie"; and about that time claimed a "Court Leet by Prescription within this Mannour, as also Free Warren," by virtue of Henry III's grant to Hugo, third in the lordship; both of which claims were allowed by King Edward I. In the nineteenth of Edward I, the church at Mancestre was held in the presentation or patronage of the Lord of Mancestre, as it has also been by his predecessors; it was then valued at "XXII marks," and until the alienation of the estates by the heirs of Sir Edmund (VIII), this advowson was retained by the Mancestres. Sir John left issue, *Guido,* of whom further.

VII

SIR GUIDO (GUY) DE MANCESTRE, Knight, Lord of Mancestre, who married Cecilia, *filia* ———, in the fourteenth year of Edward II, and had issue:

1. *Edmund de Mancestre,* of whom below.
2. *Margareta* (or Rose) *de Mancestre,* of whom below.
3. *Johanna de Mancestre,* of whom below.
4. *Lucia de Mancestre,* of whom below.

VIII

SIR EDMUND DE MANCESTRE, Lord of Mancestre, who altered his arms, engrailing the bend; but, dying without issue, *fil. prole,* left the inheritance of his lordship to the children of his three sisters, and thereby it passed from the Mancestre name, became divided, and was scattered.

VIII

MARGARETA (or ROSE) DE MANCESTRE, eldest daughter of Sir Guido, married Leonard Worthyn, and had issue Roifiaux Leonard Worthyn, living twentieth of Richard II; from whom descended,

Sir Thomas Holt, of Trisseburge, County Lancaster, Knight, who inherited the one-third portion of the estate of Mancestre bequeathed to Margareta by Sir Edmund (VIII). Sir Thomas Holt sold his third share to Robert Greene, of Atherston, the latter of whom parted with his interest to Thomas Ludford, of Ansley, gentleman, whose posterity retained and enjoyed the property until the eighteenth century.

VIII

JOHANNA DE MANCESTRE, second daughter of Sir Guido, married Geffrey (Galfrid) Brokushole (son of Geffrey), *temp.* Richard II, and had issue:

1. Joane (Johanna) Brokushole married Thomas Aspall, *temp.* eighth of Henry V.
2. Margerie Brokushole married John Sumpter, *temp.* Henry V.

(These two daughters, as heirs of their mother, inherited her third part of the Mancestre estate. By them, the estate was alienated to William Harper, Nicholas Rouley, of Warwickshire, and Thomas Arblaster, of Longden, County Stafford, Esq., and these were jointly possessed thereof in the tenth year of Henry VI, and thereafter made a partition to other proprietors.)

VIII

LUCIA DE MANCESTRE, youngest daughter of Sir Guido, married Petri Prilley; and had issue:

1. Hugo Prilley, *obit. fil. prole.*
2. William Prilley, *frater* and *haeres,* forty-eighth Edward III.

In the twenty-eighth year of Henry VI, the advowson of the Church of Mancestre was purchased by the monks of Merevale from the then holders of the Manor, Thomas Arblaster (part vendee of the inheritance of Joane de Mancestre Brokushole), and others. About ten years after the above purchase by the monks of Merevale, in the thirty-seventh year of Henry VI, there was founded, at the instance of John Riggeley, then Abbot of Merevale, a Guild, which "did consist of divers men and women, inhabitants of Atherston and this parish of Manceter, who were every year upon Trinite Sunday to choose amongst themselves for the better rule and government of that Fraternitie two Masters; unto which Guild did belong one Priest to celebrate divine service at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin in this Church at Manceter for the good estate of the said King Henry VI, and his Queen during this life and for their souls afterwards; as also for the good estate of all the Brethren and Sisters of the said Fraternitie which Priest so serving there had in 26 Henry 8 a Stipend of vi. 1. per an. allowed

unto him but in 37 Henry 8 all the lands belonging thereunto were valued at xl.xs. out of which xx.s. was yearly given to poor people."

Now adverting again to Hugo de Mancestre (IV), *supra,* there appears as his younger son.

V

SIMON DE MANCESTRE, living in the 34th of Henry III; who inherited, as his portion of the family domains, the Lordship of Tanworth, in Warwickshire, whither he removed, and where "a certain large moated place (without the buildings be gone)" states an ancient history, "beareth yet the name of his habitation."

He had issue:

1. *Simon de Mancestre,* his elder son, of whom below.
2. *Henry de Mancestre,* his younger son, of whom below.

VI

SIR SIMON DE MANCESTRE, Knight, elder son; *temp.* sixth year of the reign of Edward II; he was one of the knights for the County of Warwick; he appeared in the Parliament then held at Westminster, on which occasion he gave, for distinction of his arms from those of the elder line: Vairé, argent and sable, three lizards upon the bend.

VI

HENRY DE MANCESTRE, younger son of Simon (V), of whom, states the chronicle, "little memorable" is preserved; he was living, as appears, in the seventeenth year of Edward I, and probably much later.

(Here ends exact particulars of the lineage of this famous family. Descendants were left by each of the foregoing brothers; but as to the continuance in ownership of the younger branch at Tanworth and the subsequent devolution of the line, we have no record, for, states the authoritative ancient history of the Mancestres, "we have little light to discover the passages of these older times, the grants of lands being then not frequently by charter." Glimpses of its scions are caught for several centuries, but, as landed lords and knights of high degree, they have long since passed from England's annals.)

Sir Simon de Mancestre (VI above) took part in the historical Tourney at Stepney, in the second year of the reign of Edward II, and in the Roll of Arms his emblazonment appears. Reading the ancient account of this Tournament, some little light is shed upon the political bias of the noble knight, Mancestre. An old document preserves a recitation of the arms of those present: the nobility and knights in the reign of Edward I, the arms of the nobility, *temp.* Edward II, the arms of the Tilters in the Tournament

at Stevenhethe (Stepney), the arms of the knights of the siege of Carlevorock, etc., etc., and referring to the ancient account of the Tournament:

> It was held in London (Stevenhethe, otherwise Stepney, 1308) shortly after the coronation (of Edward II) and that the King fearing for his favorite, the Earl of Lancaster and others being of the opposite party, ordered the gates of the city to be shut all day.

By another account we read:

> The English nobility meeting on February 28, 1308, in the Refectory at Westminster Abbey, made another attempt for removing the favorite and amending the state of the realm; but they being the only estate then assembled and the King deferring to give his answer till after Easter when the Commons as well as they were to meet in Parliament, they proclaimed a Tournament at Stevenhethe in honor of his Majesty's coronation. Gaveston was afraid of appearing at it and engaged the King to forbid it on a suggestion that it was designed for his destruction.

These fears of the favorite may indeed have been well founded, when the record of those present is examined; his enemies, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; Guy, Earl of Warwick; Clare, Earl of Gloucester; Bohun, Earl of Hereford; and the hero of the Tournament, Sir Giles de Argentein, whose death at Bannockburn "was so displeasant to King Robert (the Bruce) for all the familiaritie which he had some time with him in England that he rejoiced little of all the fame he got by so famous a victorie." This Tournament, at which appeared Sir Simon de Mancestre, was described:

> Gaveston (Piers), the Gascon; chosen companion to the Prince of Wales by Edward I, his influence was so injurious that he was banished, but when Edward II became King, Gaveston was recalled, created Earl of Cornwall, and married the King's niece, Margaret de Clare. The Barons forced his banishment, but he was again recalled, and the Barons rising, Gaveston was excommunicated by Archbishop Winchelsey, besieged by the Barons at Scarborough, and surrendering in May, 1312, was beheaded June 19th on Blacklow Hill.

De la Tournay a la ville de Dunstaple l'an scde du Roy Edward Fitz-Edward, ae 1309, Quinto Kalend. Junii fuit magnum Hastiludium apud Stevenhethe, ubi Egidius de Argentein, cum complicibus, fuit contra omnes venientes.

Represented at the Tournament were the important nobles of the realm with their retinues of knights, list of whom appear under their leader's names; but it is significant that Sir Simon de Mancestre is listed with the independent lords of great estates, and recited as

Sir Simon de Mancestre:
Vaire Ar. and Sa.
on a bend Gu.
3 eaglets disp.
Or.

The presence of the noble, Mancestre, at the Tournament appears to indicate that he was of the party of the Barons as opposed to that of the favorite.

Passing on in time to the reign of Henry VI, we find a descendant of the lineage, John Manchestre of Derbyshire, who in 1431 was, with William Nevill (representative of that noted family), appointed custodian of the manors of Staveley, Alwaston and Parkehall.

> 13 acr. terr. arab. 6 acr. pr. 60 acr. past. 6 acr. bosc. in Denby, 4 toft. 100 acr. frisce, 5 acr. pr. et 6 acr. bosc. in Steteley, in com. Derb. quos Gervasius Frecheville tenuit de Nob. in cap. et que per mort. pref. G. ac ratione minoris etat. Petri fil et her. ejusd. G. ad manus nostr. devenerunt, etc.

Other representation of the name in the English archives is found in the reign of King Edward II, when John de Manchestre was living in County York; in the reign of King Henry VI, when John Manchester appears recited in the Close Rolls; in 1671, when Richard Manchester, of Ratcliffe, appears in the Public Records; while Sarah Manchester was of the city of that name in 1676. In 1514 is discovered Robert Manchestre, then a member of the Monastery of St. Venedicti at Hulme, County Norwich, who was present in July of that year on the visitation of Bishop Richard Nicke at the monastery. Another of the lineage was Sir Walter de Monastre, whose arms are very crudely described in an old manuscript as:

Argent e de goul a vne bende de sable
e iij escalops de or.

Later, under date of December 8, 1610-11, is found still another rendering of the surname in the record of the wedding of Rebecka Mancaster to Thomas Cooke at St. Saviour's, Southwark.

A recitation of the arms borne by this notable lineage indicates not only the rank of its members, but also the divergence of its settlement in England:

Mancester or Manchester (Warwickshire):
Vairé, argent and sable; on a bend gules an eagle or.
(Another Warwickshire house displayed three eagles.)
Mancester:
Vairé, argent and gules, a bend of the second.

Mancester or Manchestre:
Vairé, a bend gules.
Mancester:
Vairé, argent and sable, a bend gules.
Manchester (Staffordshire):
Potent, counter-potent, argent and sable; over all a bend gules.

All these arms (which by their simplicity, indicate their antiquity), were, from time to time added to by various distinguished individuals of the lineage for purposes of heraldic difference on special occasions.

Representatives of this ancient lineage are traditionally declared to have become settled in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire, as well as in other counties of England, and undoubtedly Thomas Manchester, the pioneer of American settlement, was of this ancient house.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

THOMAS MANCHESTER, the American pioneer, was born in England at the period when the doctrines of Puritanism were receiving their most broadcast dissemination among the English people. He was an early pioneer of Quinnipiac (New Haven, after 1640), in the plantation of Connecticut, and since he is found of record there in 1639, it would seem probable that he was of the company of Yorkshire settlers who, in October, 1638, came to America with Ezekiel Rogers, a famous Non-Conformist minister, with the view of joining the Quinnipiac plantation, although many of them eventually settled elsewhere than in the Connecticut Colony. The history of the colonization of New Haven thus refers to its early settlers:

> In several important particulars the New Haven colony differed very much from other colonies in this country. . . . Many of the colonists put up large houses . . . . and it is supposed that some of these buildings were not completed for several years. . . . . As an explanation why this style of building was so general, it may be said that the founders of New Haven were mainly gentlemen and merchants, used to living in superior houses in London and other parts of England.

Thomas Manchester's presence at Quinnipiac in 1639 would have enabled him to be present when the historic "Plantation Covenant" was in June of that year changed to the famous six articles of "Fundamental Agreement" by which the settlement was to be governed, which latter was followed by the formation of the civil government in October of the same year. For a period he continued at Quinnipiac (New Haven), and thence removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he became a considerable landed proprietor, and where are recorded the transactions of several sales and purchases by him. Prior to 1655, he acquired land on the island of Aquidneck,

and on January 25, 1655, he, with his wife, made a deed of a tract of twelve acres there to Thomas Wood. On December 10, 1657, he shared in the land division and received eight acres at Portsmouth. He also had a share in Dutch and Canonicut islands, and conveyed his interest in a one-three-hundredth right therein to Richard Sisson on July 6, 1658. Upon his lands at Portsmouth was his homestead, which later he conveyed, July 9, 1691, to his son John, and his general prosperity may be measured by the deed made by him, to the same son, of his personal chattels.

The founder, Thomas Manchester, married, prior to 1650, Margaret Wood, daughter of John Wood, the latter of whom bequeathed to her eight pounds under his will, which sum, March 17, 1655, the court ordered John Wood, Jr., brother of Margaret, to pay to his sister, Margaret Manchester. Margaret (Wood) Manchester died in 1693.

Died in 1691 (and prior to July 9th of that year). It was probably in contemplation of death that he, on July 9, 1691, made a deed to his son John of his mansion house and all lands at Portsmouth, except the piece at the lower end, which had been theretofore deeded to his eldest son Thomas; according to the terms of the instrument, one-half was to be John's upon his brother Thomas' death, and the remaining half upon the death of his mother, conditioned always, however, that he pay to his brothers Thomas, William, and Stephen, ten shillings each, to Job twenty shillings, and to his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, ten shillings each. John also received from his father his personal property, including cattle, chattels, implements, bonds, sums of money and whatever belonged to him at the time of his decease.

Issue:

1. Thomas, born about 1650, died after 1718; resident of Portsmouth.
2. William, born in 1654, died in 1718; married Mary Cook, daughter of John and Mary (Borden) Cook. William Manchester removed to Puncatest where he joined in the purchase from Governor Josiah Winslow to the Pocasset lands. Of the total of thirty shares into which it was divided he took five, which at the rate of £100 for the whole, made his disbursement over £16. On the foundation of Tiverton, Rhode Island, March 2, 1692, he removed to that place.
3. John, admitted a freeman in 1677; the recipient of much of his father's lands and personal property in 1691; died in 1708.
4. George, took the oath of freeman in 1684.
5. Stephen, a freeman in 1684; in 1692 removed to Tiverton, Rhode Island; died in 1719.
6. Job, died in 1713; married Hannah, surname unknown.
7. Mary.
8. Elizabeth.

I

ARCHER MANCHESTER was a resident of Dartmouth, and later of Little Compton. He died in or before 1777. He married, at Little Compton, November 10, 1751, Elizabeth Gifford, daughter of John and Comfort (Hart) Gifford. (See Gifford.)

Issue (probably others):

1. Job, married, May 24, 1778, Zilpah Woodman, daughter of William and Mary Woodman.
2. Edward, married, April 21, 1782, Esthel Church, daughter of Edward and Mary Church.
3. Jabez, married, December 18, 1788, Fitzweed Snell, daughter of Isaac Snell.
4. *Zebedee,* of whom below.

II

ZEBEDEE MANCHESTER, son of Archer and Elizabeth (Gifford) Manchester, was born at Little Compton. He was married by Rev. Jonathan Ellis, July 28, 1777, at Little Compton, to Deborah Briggs, daughter of Job and Ruth Briggs.

Issue (among others):

1. *Elizabeth,* of whom below.

III

ELIZABETH MANCHESTER, daughter of Zebedee and Deborah (Briggs) Manchester, was born at Little Compton, November 9, 1784. She married, January 14, 1807, Benjamin Wardwell. (See Wardwell VI.)



Briggs



BRIGGS ARMS

Arms—Argent, three escutcheons gules, each charged with a bend of the field.

Crest—An arm vambraced and hand holding a bow and arrow proper.

Briggs

THE Briggs family is found established in England in Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Middlesex, Norfolkshire, Salop and Shropshire. The most ancient of all the different branches of the family is found in County Norfolk, in connection with which a very interesting and unusual fact is discovered. The first recorded ancestor of the family, and himself the most ancient of any of the surname known, was in reality the creator or adopter of the surname; all of the family designations in the present era denominated "surnames" had their rise in and after A. D. 1100, but it is but rarely that any family can fix with certainty the exact moment when their progenitors first assumed such designations. The origin of Briggs as a surname, however, is preserved not only as to time, but as to place and person. The Briggs of Salle, County Norfolk, long before assuming their surname, were an ancient family of landed proprietorship at Salle, whose records, save that they long held that estate, are lost in antiquity. The first recorded ancestor of the family was:

I

WILLIAM, of Salle, County Norfolk; he was Lord of the lands of Salle, Norfolk, and in the thirteenth century became known as "William atte Brigge." States an ancient history of Norfolk, the family was "descended from an ancient family at Salle, in Norfolk, who before the time of Edward I assumed the surname of De Ponte or Pontibus, *i. e.*, 'at Brigge' or 'at Brigges,'" a name assumed from their "dwelling . . . by the bridge or bridges over the currents" of the river. In various deeds, he is called "William de Ponte de Salle" and in others "De Pontibus de Salle"; he was living at Salle as late as 1334.

William atte Brigge had issue:

1. Walter Brigge, "clerk," living in 1389.
2. *John atte Brigge,* of whom further.
3. Robert atte Brigge, living in 1393.
4. Tho: Brygge, of Holt, living in 1400; he was a notable figure of his times; in 1392, he journeyed to the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord



with Sir Thomas Swinburne, Knight, and an account in MSS. is preserved at Caius College Library, Cambridge, written by himself, which begins thus: "Ae MCCCLXXXXIJ vj Aug., die Martis, ego Thomas Bryggs recessi de Castro de Gynes versus Sanctum Sepulchrum cum Comitava Domini mei Dui Tho: Swynbourne, Militus de Anglia, et veni Venacias, die Dominica," etc.

5. Will: atte Brigge, of Holt, living in 1401; married, and had issue: i. William, his eldest son and heir, living in 1466. ii. Sir John Brigge, "chaplain," was buried in 1481; in 1438 he was rector of St. Lawrence, Norwich, in 1466 he was rector of Dickleburg, and the same year was also rector of Berford; in the latter place he died and was there buried.

II

JOHN ATTE BRIGGE, ESQ., of Salle, son of William atte Brigge, living in 1383, married and had issue:

1. *John Brygge,* of whom further.
2. Edmund Brigges, had an estate settled on him in Westmoreland, and established the Briggs family of that county.

III

JOHN BRYGGE, ESQ., eldest son and heir of John atte Brigge, Esq., of Salle, living in 1454, in headship of Salle, married (first) Eleanor, surname unknown; and (second) Margaret Rockwood, daughter and co-heir of ——— Rockwood. John Brygge, Esq. left a will wherein he ordered his executors "to sell to the Prior of St. Mary of Thetford" certain lands, and assigning "forty marks to celebrate his anniversary in that monastery; every monk in priest's orders attending there to have 12d., and each other 6d., as long as the money lasted." He was buried in the south aisle of Salle Church, with his effigy in a winding sheet on a brass plate and thereunder this inscription:

> Here lyeth John Brygge under this Marbil ston
> Whose sowle our Lord Jesu have mercy upon
> For in this World worthily he lived many a Day
> And here has Bodi as beried and cowched under Clay
> Lo! Frindes see, whatever ye be, pray for me, I you pray
> As ye me se, in such Degree, so schal ye be, another day.

Margaret, his second wife, survived her husband.

Issue by first wife:

1. *Thomas Briggs,* of whom further.

2. Henry atte Brygge, living in 1476.
3. George Brigge.
4. Agnes Brigge, who died about 1540.

Issue by second wife:

5. Will: Brygge, of Thetford; married Margaret, but had no issue. He was mayor of Thetford, 1480-81, and at other times; and was a man of figure and fortune.
6. Margaret Briggs.
7. Thomas Briggs.

IV

THOMAS BRIGGS, ESQ., of Salle, son of John Brygge, Esq., left a will dated 1494, wherein he "founded a chantry priest to sing for his soul for ten years after his decease." He married (first) Margaret Beaupré, daughter and co-heir of ——— Beaupré, and (second) Margaret, surname unknown. Both of Thomas' wives are buried before the altar in St. James' Church, at Salle, beneath this inscription:

Orate pro animabus Thome Bregge, et
Margarete, ar Margagarete Trorium eius
quorum animabus propicietur deus.
Amen.

He was interred in the Church of the Friars Minor, at Norwich, and to same he gave one hundred marks to sing daily for his own and his ancestors' souls.

Issue:

1. *Edward Brigge,* of whom further.
2. Tho: Briggs, rector of Bishop's Eccles., where he died in 1550.
3. Will: Brygge, Canon of the Holy Sepulchre, at Thetford, subscribed the Supremacy, in 1534.

V

EDWARD BRIGGE, ESQ., of Salle, son of Thomas Briggs, Esq., died preceding his father; married Cecily Moore, daughter of Edward Moore, of County Norfolk.

Issue:

1. John Briggs, Esq., of Salle, eldest son and heir, married a daughter of Thomas Quaplode, and had issue: i. James Briggs, Esq., of Salle; married Mary, daughter of Tho: Estotenlle or Stutevile, of Suffolk, and had issue a sole heiress, Mary, who married John Fountain, of Salle, Esq., the latter of whom was the

eventual heir of the ancient family of Fountain at Salle, whose estates adjoin those of the Briggs family, of which family of Fountain the ancient chronicle states: . . . . they "assumed the surname (referring to the family of Briggs) of De Ponte or Pontibus . . . . as the ancient family of the Fountains, of the same place (Salle) assumed theirs of De Fonte or Fontibus, *i. e.*, "at the fountain or fountains," much about the same time, the one dwelling I presume, by the springs or fountain head . . . ." The eldest son of the union of Fountain and Briggs was baptized Briggs Fountain.

2. *Tho: Brygge,* of whom further.
3. Hen: Bryggs, living in 1501.
4. Will: Bryggs, Prior of the Black Friars in 1507.
5. Sir Thomas Bryggs clerk, rector of Brisingham in 1539; in 1549 received degree of D. D.; chaplain to the Lady Mary, sister of King Edward VI, and later Queen of England; vicar of Kenninghall; in 1556 vicar of Windham.

VI

THO: BRYGGE, ESQ., son of Edward Brigge, Esq., was of North Wotten, 1546; married Elizabeth Mounteyn, and had issue:

1. Augustine Briggs, Esq., who settled in Norwich, 1626; married and had issue: i. Augustine Briggs, Esq., born 1617, died and buried at Norwich, 1684; married Elizabeth Aldred, who predeceased him. He being "strenuous for his Royal Master, Charles I, in the later rebellion" was deprived of his seat in the Court of Aldermen, but was restored again at the Restoration of Charles II and elected sheriff in 1660. He had been among the party of gentlemen who had joined the Earl of Newcastle's forces in the siege of Lynn, 1643. His sword, long preserved, had attached to it a label in his own handwriting, reading: "This I wore at the Siege of Linn in the servis of the Royal Martyr K. Charles the first. A. Brigge." In the Chapel of St. Anne, at the upper end of the south aisle, stands a mural monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Augustine Briggs, Esq. Issue: a. Augustine Briggs, who died in 1704. b. William Briggs, born 1650, died at Town Malling, Kent, September 4, 1704; he was a physician of great repute; in 1676 he published "Ophthalmology" and was soon thereafter created M. D. at Cambridge; in 1682, he published his "Theory of Vision," and in 1685, at the request of his intimate friend, Sir Isaac Newton, published a Latin version thereof, for which Sir

Isaac Newton wrote the preface. c. Alexander Briggs. d. Richard Briggs. e. Robert Briggs. f. James Briggs. g. Mary Briggs.

2. Oliver Briggs, settled in Salop; died in 1596; married a daughter of Humphrey Coningsby, Esq., of Newsolers, and had issue: i. Humphrey Briggs, Esq., High Sheriff of Salop in 1605.
3. Samuel Briggs, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and of King's College, Cambridge; married, and had issue: i. Joseph Briggs, A. M., Vicar of Kirkburton, Yorkshire.
4. Henry Briggs, noted mathematician, professor of Geometry in Oxford; he was born at Warley Wood, Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1556, and died January 26, 1630. Of him we read: "In 1617 he visited Napier at Edinburgh, and induced him to make that change in his recently invented system of logarithms, which has made logarithms one of the most practical useful inventions of that age."

The above large family left numerous descendants of its younger sons, but of them the record (being probably without landed proprietorship) does not appear; it is probable that John, the American settler, was a younger son of a younger son, and tradition tells us that:

> . . . . three of the Briggs brothers came to the colonies. . . . . As they sailed away, their friends were kneeling upon the shore, praying for their safety. Their small craft was disabled, and from June to September they were afloat upon the then scarcely traveled ocean, the captain (who was one of the brothers) and his eighteen men having to depend upon their oars most of the journey.

John Briggs was destined to survive the voyage and to become one of the foremost pioneers in the foundation of the Colony of Rhode Island, bequeathing to his posterity not only increase of worldly goods but a name and record of which his descendants might justly be proud.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN BRIGGS, the founder of the family in America, is first found mentioned at Newport, Rhode Island, where he was admitted a freeman on October 1, 1638. In many of the records concerning him, he is called "John Briggs, Sr." to distinguish him from his son, called "John Briggs, Jr." On April 30, 1639, he was made a citizen of Portsmouth "on the island of Rhode Island," and thereafter he is very frequently alluded to in the records, his position being at all times one of influence and prominence.

In 1642 he was residing at Portsmouth, and 1st, 8th month, 1640, was admitted a freeman of "Aqueedneck" (Aquidneck); he is found at Portsmouth in 1635; and he, with two others of that place, were appointed a commission to undertake the building of a prison. He was also deputed "to take care of Thomas Gening's case, and to treat with his wife, and to declare ye Court's mind concerning her, and to bring a true report to ye next Court of Trialls"; another of his duties consisted in examining and reporting as to the private arms of the Portsmouth settlers. He was an intimate friend of the most famous men of the colony of his day; was secretary of the Colony in 1671 and thereafter; and a shareholder in the various land companies formed at that period.

In March, 1642, John Briggs was suspended in his vote until he had "given satisfaction" for his "offenses," probably against some of the "blue-law" regulations of the colony; the "censure of suspicion" was, however, remitted on September 19, 1642. On May 16, 1648, he was chosen an assistant at the General Court for Portsmouth; he was also appointed a commissioner, August 31, 1654, for uniting the four towns of the Providence Plantations, and in this capacity sat in the meetings of the Commission, September 12, 1654, May 22, 1655, June 28, 1655, March 11, 1655-56, and March 17, 1655-56.

John Briggs was possessed of considerable substance and made frequent purchases of land. On October 6, 1662, he acquired a tract of land at New Plymouth (Dartmouth), purchasing same from John Dunham, Sr., of Plymouth, the deed for which read:

> John Dunham, Sen., of Plymouth, yeoman, for £42, to John Briggs, Sen., of Portsmouth, yeoman, all my lot or portion of land at Ascushnet, Cookset, and places adjacent in New Plymouth.
>
> Consented to, by Abigail, wife of said John Dunham, Oct. 6, 1662.

This is probably the same tract of land, a portion of which John Briggs conveyed to Phillip Cumming, of Dartmouth, June 20, 1687.

Another deed of a portion of the Dartmouth lands was made by him, March 11, 1678-79, to members of his family, by deed which read:

> John Briggs, Senr., of Portsmouth, yeoman, for love and affection, to his second son, Thomas Briggs, and Mary, his wife, ¼ of a purchaser's share in Dartmouth (New Plymouth), at Ponagansett, containing 35 acres, bounded N. by land given by me to my son, John Briggs, E. by the cove or creek, S. by land of me, said John Briggs, Senr., W. by land lying in common, with meadows, uplands, &c., belonging to said ¼ part.
>
> If said Thomas decease, his said wife Mary to enjoy the same, if she continue a widow, during her life.
>
> If said Thomas or his wife Mary rent the same, I, or my successors in my land adjoining, to have the refusal.

Still another instrument executed by him on October 14, 1679, was as follows:

> John Briggs, Senr., of Portsmouth, for love, etc., to my eldest son John Briggs, of Portsmouth, ½ of purchaser's share of land in Dartmouth, said land adjoining to land of the Widow Fancy, at Ponagansett. Condition that his wife Hannah, if she survive him, shall enjoy the same during her life, or while she remains a widow. If she marry again, then to my grandson John, second son of my son John, and his heirs male; and if he die without issue, then to my son John's next younger son, and so on. In case of failure of all, then to my son John's eldest son Edward (all to male heirs), and if he fails, to the nearest heir male of my body, he paying to the daughters of my son John, or their heirs then living, £20, and to the others equivalent (in or as money).

The foregoing deed, in which a continuity of ownership in the same family line was attempted to be established in similarity to John Briggs' family ancestral holdings in England, was further affected by the following deed, dated October 14, 1679:

> And it is further agreed, and I, the within named John Briggs, Senr., do give and grant to my said son John Briggs, and his heirs as then expressed, that the part or half of my said share of land within given, the bounds thereof shall comprehend and take in all the land in the said share which my son John hath broken up and cleared, although the said bounds should extend the ½ or moiety of the said share.

The will of John Briggs is explicit in dividing such of his real property as he had not theretofore sold or deeded to his family, among certain of his children. It was dated April 19, 1690, and was probated 9th month, 17th, 1690, and recorded in the second volume of the Council Book of Portsmouth. It read in part:

> Item I give and bequeath to my well beloved son Enoch Briggs, all and every part of my lands, hereditaments and real estate whatsoever, and wheresoever the same being, to me belonging, and the same to my son Enoch Briggs, his heirs and assigns forever; and I also give and bequeath unto my said son Enoch Briggs, all and every part of my personal estate in goods, chattels, debts and monies whatsoever to me belonging, excepting only payment of my just debts, and the several legacies by me herein given and bequeathed.
>
> Item I give and bequeath to my oldest son John Briggs, also to my son Thomas Briggs, to each of them one shilling in New England money. I also give and bequeath to my daughter Susanna Northway, one shilling in money.
>
> The principal reason of my bequeathing to my said sons and daughter one shilling, is to prevent their future claims to any part

of my estate, they having long since received their portions and are gone from me.

Item I give and bequeath unto my son Job Briggs, three ewes and two weather lambs, and also two heifers, to be delivered unto him, or his lawful order, within twelve months after my decease.

John Briggs died between April 19, 1690 (date of his will), and September 17, 1690 (date of its probate). The name of his wife does not appear of record.

Issue:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Thomas, married Mary, surname unknown; received from his father lands in Dartmouth, May 1, 1688.
3. Susanna, married ——— Northway.
4. Enoch, married, March 2, 1699, Hannah Willcox, a widow. He left a will dated June 2, 1726, probated April 26, 1734. She left a will dated June 14, 1734, and probated November 18, 1736. Issue: i. Abigail, married John Butts. ii. Sarah, probably married, April 28, 1740, Stephen Sherman. iii. Susanna, married William Cook, April 9, 1724.
5. Job, married Mary, surname unknown, who died June 23, 1769. He left a will dated February 25, 1725, and probated April 8, 1728. The records of the dates of birth of the children are in evident error as to the last child, and possibly the one preceding him. Issue: i. Oliver, born December 27, 1716. ii. William, born April 24, 1718, died in August, 1802. iii. Joseph, born January 4, 1720, died in January, 1758. iv. Jeremiah, born in 1721, died in September, 1764. v. Deborah, born 1723. vi. Bathsheba, born in 1724; married Job Hunt. vii. Abigail, born in 1726. viii. Walter, born in 1728. ix. Lovet (recorded as born in 1730, an evident error).

II

JOHN BRIGGS, eldest son of John Briggs, was a prominent resident of Portsmouth, Tiverton and Little Compton, in all of which townships he was a considerable landed proprietor. Under the deed of gift from his father "John Briggs, Senr.," of October 14, 1679, he received a tract of land at Dartmouth, which comprised a half portion of all the area of land held by the senior John Briggs in that place; here he long resided; but on February 14, 1687, purchased from John Bailey, of Newport, a farm comprising a hundred acres of land near Tiverton, the deed of which describes the property as follows:

John Bailey, of Newport, Dominion of New England, for £146, silver money of New England, to John Briggs, Jr., of Portsmouth, a farm at and near Packit brook, in Pinkatest, Bristol county, New England, bounded S. by Little Compton North line, W. by Packet brook and the highway, N. by Major Poulding's land, 50 poles wide and a mile in length, 100 acres; and also ⅛th part of a share of all the undivided lands in Little Compton, with a dwelling house on it, where David Lake lately dwelleth.

He then made his home on this land and continued to reside there for many years. On November 2, 1689, he sold his land at Dartmouth which he had received in 1679 from his father, to James Akin, of Portsmouth, and on February 17, 1699-1700, acquired further land at Tiverton from Edward Bayley. In right of his wife, he also held lands in Portsmouth, she having received from her father on her marriage, by deed dated May 24, 1677, and sworn to November 11, 1681, before George Lawton, assistant, a tract of land in the latter place.

John Briggs married Hannah Fisher, daughter of Edward Fisher, of Portsmouth.

Issue:

1. Edward, married Sarah, surname unknown; purchased land at Tiverton, February 20, 1694-95, from Thomas Bills, Sr.; from Thomas Cook, of Portsmouth, June 18, 1695; from Samuel Bradford, of Duxbury, September 29, 1695; from Thomas Shearman, of Kingstown, June 1, 1716; and sold lands at Tiverton to Daniel Howland, of that place, January 22, 1699; to Philip Taber, of Dartmouth, in 1717; and to James Tucker, of Tiverton, September 1, 1716. Issue: i. Deborah, born March 11, 1693. ii. Hannah, born December 19, 1698. iii. Walter, born February 19, 1701. iv. Josiah, born March 4, 1703. v. Charles, born February 20, 1711.
2. John.
3. Job.
4. *William,* of whom further.

(Possibly others.)

III

WILLIAM BRIGGS, son of John and Hannah (Fisher) Briggs, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1650. He was a considerable landowner at Taunton, and under dates of July 18, 1699, and January 27, 1703, respectively, received deeds of land at Taunton from his father "John Briggs of Tiverton." He died in May, 1716.

He married, in 1680, Elizabeth, surname unknown, who was born in 1653, and died in August, 1716.

Issue:

1. Susanna, born April 9, 1681; married Robert Dennis.
2. John, born November 13, 1685, died January 21, 1712.
3. *William,* of whom further.
4. Elizabeth, born December 27, 1689, died in March, 1763; married (first) Richard Sisson; married (second) John Woodman.
5. Thomas (twin), born September 5, 1693, died March 23, 1716.
6. Deborah (twin), born September 5, 1693, died in November, 1773; married Benjamin Head.
7. Job, born August 3, 1696, died March 4, 1727.

IV

WILLIAM BRIGGS, son of William and Elizabeth Briggs, was born January 11, 1688, and died in November, 1763. He married, September 25, 1713, Deborah Church, who was born in January, 1697.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth, born October 10, 1714; married Joseph Pabodie.
2. John, born May 27, 1716, died in May, 1763; married Margaret Peckham.
3. Thomas, born September 12, 1717.
4. Mary, born in August, 1719; married Jonathan Records.
5. Sarah, born June 5, 1721; married (probably) Lemuel Shaw.
6. Job, born February 4, 1725, died young.
7. *Job,* of whom further.
8. Susannah, born August 23, 1729.
9. Enoch, born March 10, 1732; married, March 11, 1756, Judith Wilbor, born June 25, 1733.
10. Judith, born in 1735; married Thomas Wentworth.
11. Nathaniel, born March 30, 1737, died at Tiverton, July 24, 1801. He was deputy to the General Assembly from Tiverton, 1782-1785. His will was dated August 22, 1785, and probated August 6, 1801, mentioning his wife Mary, and his children.
12. Priscilla, born in 1739.

V

JOB BRIGGS, son of William and Deborah (Church) Briggs, was born July 24, 1727. He died in the vigor of manhood, but though his life was short he attained a place of influence and usefulness in the community. He was a resident of Little Compton. He died in January, 1757.

He married (by Joseph Wood, Justice), May 31, 1747, Ruth Shaw.

Issue (possibly others):

1. *Deborah,* of whom further.

VI

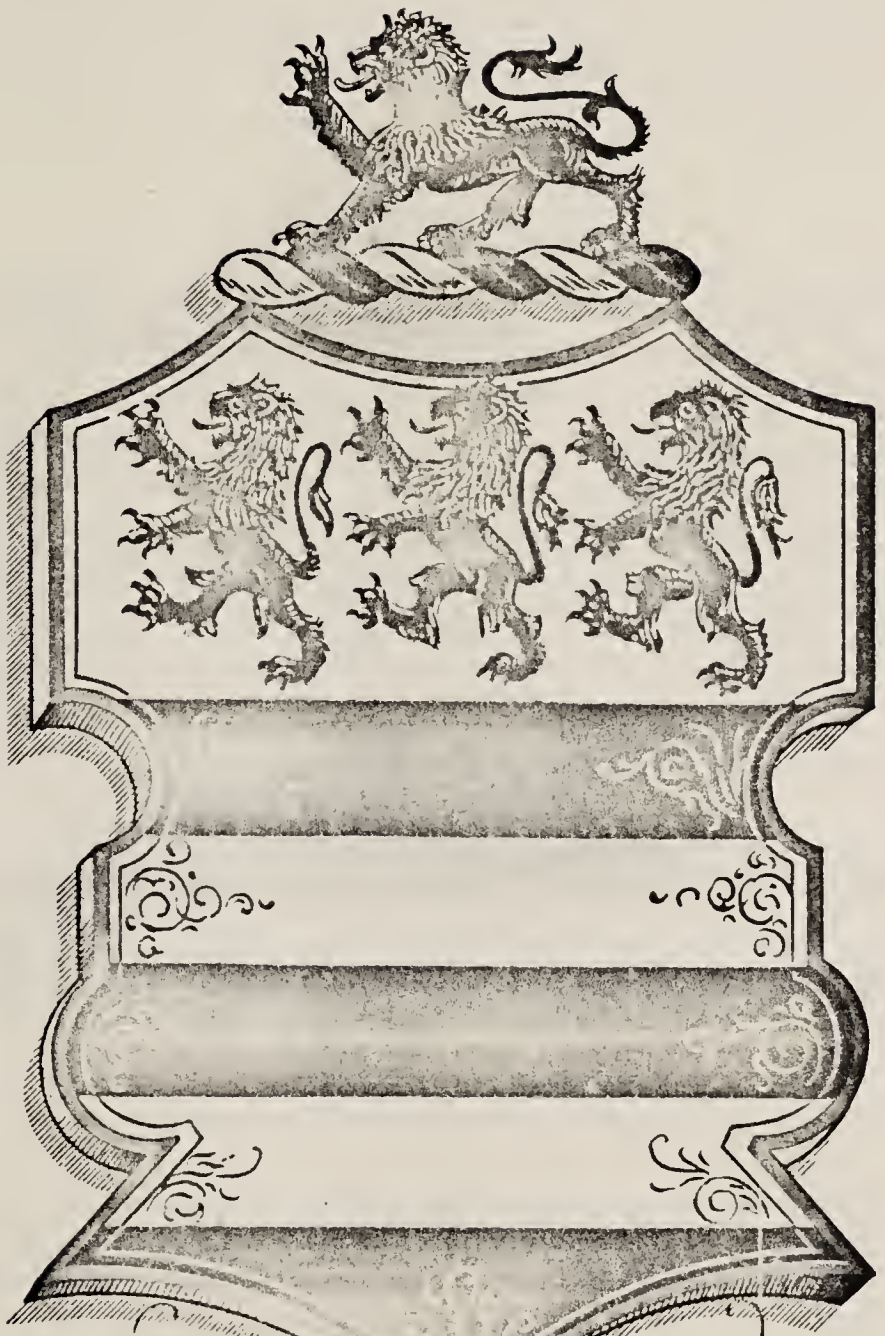
DEBORAH BRIGGS, daughter of Job and Ruth (Shaw) Briggs, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, September 23, 1748. She married (by Rev. Jonathan Ellis), July 28, 1777, at Little Compton, Zebedee Manchester, son of Archer and Elizabeth (Gifford) Manchester.

Issue (among others):

1. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

VII

ELIZABETH MANCHESTER, daughter of Zebedee and Deborah (Briggs) Manchester, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, November 9, 1784. She married, January 14, 1807, Benjamin Wardwell. (See Wardwell VI.)



Howland



HOWLAND ARMS

Arms—Sable, two bars argent; on a chief of the second three lions rampant of the first.

Crest—On a wreath of the colors a lion passant sable, ducally gorged or.

Howland

THIS ancient county family of England is found seated in Essex, in that country, from and prior to the reign of King Henry VII. A somewhat remarkable fact connected with the lineage is that its surname of Howland is disclosed, in early centuries (of land-holding station), in only that one county of England—Essex; and though various Howland families have become established elsewhere in England, they all, either nearly or remotely, derive from the Essex root. Several of the representatives of the lineage during its long course acquired great fortunes and were honored with knighthood; and of these, one line, eventuating in an heiress, united the Howland blood with the ducal house of Bedford, the then head of which obtained the title of Baron Howland, which is still borne among the honors of that exalted line of peers.

THE ANCIENT LINEAGE

I

JOHN HOWLAND, of London, gentleman; married Anne, daughter of ——— Greenway (Greenaway), of Clay, in County Norfolk.

Issue:

1. Rt. Rev. Richard Howland, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Peterborough.
2. John, of London, baptized August 10, 1541; buried at St. Mary's, Middlesex; married Emme, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Ryvell (Revell), of London. Issue: i. Nicholas. ii. John, of Newport, County Essex, died unmarried. iii. Margaret, married Euseby Catesby, of Castor, County Northampton.
3. William, baptized November 30, 1542, died before 1548.
4. Christan (Christian), baptized April 16, 1544.
5. Robert, of Gray's Inn, baptized September 7, 1545.
6. Raffe (Ralph), baptized December 16, 1546; alderman of London; master of the Grocers' Company.
7. William, baptized August 24, 1548.



ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules; three lions passant guardant in pale or—for England; 2nd or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory gules—for Scotland; 3rd azure, a harp or, stringed argent—for Ireland, the whole encircled with the garter with the motto: *Honi soit qui maly pense.* (Evil to him who evil thinks.)

Crest—Upon the royal helmet the imperial crown proper, thereon statant guardant or, a lion imperially crowned, also proper.

Supporters—Dexter, a lion rampant guardant or, crowned as the crest; sinister, a unicorn argent, armed, crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses pattee and fleurs-de-lis, a chain affixed thereto, passing between the forelegs and reflected over the back, of the last.

Motto—Dieu et mon droit. (God and my right.) In the compartment below the shield the rose, shamrock and thistle engrafted on the same stem.



Royal Arms of England



8. Sir Giles Howland, of Stretham, in County Surrey; Knight; baptized September 20, 1549; married (first) Anne Harte, daughter of Sir John Harte, of London, Knight; married (second) Elizabeth Rivers, daughter of Sir John Rivers, Knight, Mayor of London. In 1599, Sir Giles Howland acquired large estates at Stretham, in County Surrey. These ultimately passed to Jeffrey (Geffrey) Howland, posthumous son of John Howland, of Newport, Essex, and his wife Blanche, daughter of William Nightingale, gentleman, of the same county. This latter John Howland was a son of John Howland, of Stone of Wicken, Essex, who was a son of John Howland of the same place, living 12th year of the reign of Henry VII, and who died in the reign of Henry VIII. Jeffrey Howland, the youngest son of John Howland, of Newport, Essex, was baptized at Newport, July 29, 1593, and engaged in mercantile business in London; he married Grisogan Langley, daughter of John Langley, of London, the latter a descendant of the ancient family of Langley established since the period of the Third Crusade. Jeffrey Howland is mentioned as "cousin" in the wills of his kinsmen of London and Surrey, and it was his heiress, Elizabeth, only daughter, who married Wrotherly, second Duke of Bedford; her fortune was very considerable, and after the marriage, the Duke sought and obtained the title of Baron Howland, which the present representative of that house still bears. Sir Giles Howland left issue by his first wife: i. Sir John Howland, of Stretham, County Surrey, Knight. Justice of the Peace, 1623. Married Scissely Suzan, daughter of John Suzan, of London. Issue: a. John Howland, born 1623. b. Susann Howland. ii. Mary, died unmarried. iii. Anne, died without issue. iv. Allice, died without issue. v. Sir Mathew Howland, of Holborne, County Middlesex, Knight, one of the "pentioners of King Charles"; married Frances Fossett, daughter of Edward Fossett, of Marylebone, County Middlesex. Issue: a. Edward. b. Elizabeth, married George Fitzwilliams, of Mablethorpe, County Sussex.
9. William, baptized August 20, 1554.
10. Nicholas, baptized August 25, 1555.

It has also been stated that there were (additionally):

11. A son.
12. A daughter, who died young.

Extended investigations on the subject of the Howland ancestry have on several occasions been made in England, but thus far no records have

been discovered which establish an authorative connection between the "Mayflower" passenger, John Howland, and the Howlands of London. That very numerous family undoubtedly had many descendant representatives; and Colonel Chester, of England, now deceased, the noted authority, who gave much study to the subject of the Howland lineage, although unsuccessful up to the time of his death in procuring evidence of genealogical connection, yet strongly inclined to the opinion that the origin of the New England pioneer and his brothers and the family of Howland in London was the same. Upon this point, it is observable that the Howlands of London were very generally engaged there in mercantile business, and it was in that city, also, that Humphrey Howland (brother of John of the "Mayflower"), was likewise established in business; it seems probable that Humphrey of London was nearly akin to some one of the younger sons of the above large family, and it is noticeable that George, his brother, had also his business and residence in London. More significant, however, upon this subject of ancestral connections are the Howland Arms brought to America, in 1620 or soon thereafter, and which (heraldically) are described:

Arms—Sable, two bars argent; on a chief of the second, three lions rampant of the first.

which arms, in their main features, were identical with the arms of the Howlands of London.

Arms—Sable, two bars argent; and in chief three lions sable, a crescent or for difference.

and these London Howland arms were, in turn, based upon those of the ancient Essex line, as follows:

Arms—Sable, two bars argent, in chief three lions rampant of the first.

By a curious mistake, into which several writers have fallen, Humphrey Howland, of London, is made the father of the American pioneers, John, Henry, and Arthur. He was, in fact, their brother, as well as brother to George, who remained in England, and Humphrey doubtless was the eldest brother of the family.

Humphrey Howland, citizen of London, there engaged in business as a draper, died in 1646, leaving a will dated May 28, 1646, and proved July 10th of that year, by which he bequeathed, in the order named, to George of St. Dunstan's in the East, London; Arthur, John, and Henry. These last three brothers were to receive—Arthur, £8; John, £4; and Henry, £4; out of the debt due to Humphrey "by Mr. Ruck of New England." This John Ruck was in the year 1646 resident in Salem, a son of Thomas Ruck, of England, and it is evident that he owed £16 to Humphrey How-



THE MAYFLOWER

land, who thus willed it to his brothers, then at Plymouth. Annie Howland, widow of Humphrey Howland, was executrix of the will, and she likewise administered upon the estate of George Howland, July 11, 1646. She died in 1653, and was buried at Barking, Essex, the old home county of the Howlands, December 20, 1653, leaving a will dated December 10, 1653, and proved November 22, 1654, by William Courtoyse, to whom she left considerable legacies.

George Howland was, apparently, deceased in or prior to 1646, and probably without leaving a widow or children, since his sister-in-law was appointed to settle his affairs.

Arthur Howland, the next in age of the brothers, was an American settler; he, with his two other brothers who came to Massachusetts, were of the Scrooby band who partly formed the Leyden congregation. He was not, however, among the minority selected for the passage in the "Mayflower," and remained with the larger portion of the Puritans until some time after 1620, and then crossed to America. After his arrival in the New World, he joined the Society of Friends.

John Howland, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim, of whom further.

Henry Howland, the youngest brother, was at Scrooby and Leyden, and in 1624 is found in Plymouth; he was a freeman in 1633, and removing to Duxbury became one of its "substantial landholders and freemen." In 1635, he was constable for Duxbury; 1636-1656, served on the grand jury; was surveyor of highways; in 1652, part proprietor at Dartmouth; and in 1657, joined the Society of Friends.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN HOWLAND, of the "Mayflower," was born about 1592, in England. It is probable that had he not early become imbued with Puritan doctrines, his family would have established him creditably in England, but his pronounced opinions at an early age laid him open to the persecution which was driving the Puritans out of England by the shipload. Imbibing Pastor Robinson's tenets at Scrooby, he left England for Amsterdam, and after a year of residence there, removed with others to Leyden, where the Rev. John Robinson had gathered his flock about him. For his subsequent actions, we must look to the events leading up to the epochal removal of the Pilgrims from Holland, which have thus been described:

> The Mayflower . . . was chartered in London. . . . The Speedwell . . . . was bought. . . . A solemn meeting and day of humiliation to seek the Lord for His direction, was appointed. The conclusion was that those of the youngest and strongest who should volunteer to go should go in the Speedwell and the rest should follow when they had means and inclination. If a major-

> ity went, Robinson was to go with them; if a minority, Elder Brewster. The majority remained. . . . In July, 1620, they who were to go from Leyden made ready for departure . . . . they made an inland voyage of twenty-four miles to Delfshaven, where with prayers and a "flood of tears" they embarked, taking with them a familiarity with the machinery of free government that they could not have acquired in England. . . . At Southampton the Pilgrims found the Mayflower with English Separatists who were to join the colony. . . . On the fifth of August, as the English then reckoned time, the two ships and their hundred and twenty passengers sailed from Southampton. The Speedwell sprung a leak and the ships put in at Dartmouth. Ten days later, sail again was spread and Land's End passed. The captain of the Speedwell fraudulently pretended that his ship was in danger of sinking, and so both ships were put about and run back to Plymouth Harbor. Here, the Speedwell (strange misnomer!) was given up, and "those who were willing returned to London though this was very grievous and discouraging." . . . . From Plymouth for New Plymouth, on the sixth of September sailed the Mayflower. She was deeply laden with the winnowed remnant of the Pilgrim band and a few recruits . . . . a hundred and two in all and all their outfit.

John Howland was among this famous band, and from the noted list or history of the "Mayflower" voyage and passengers prepared by Governor Bradford (a document indited in his own handwriting and long lost but at last restored to Massachusetts), which he headed:

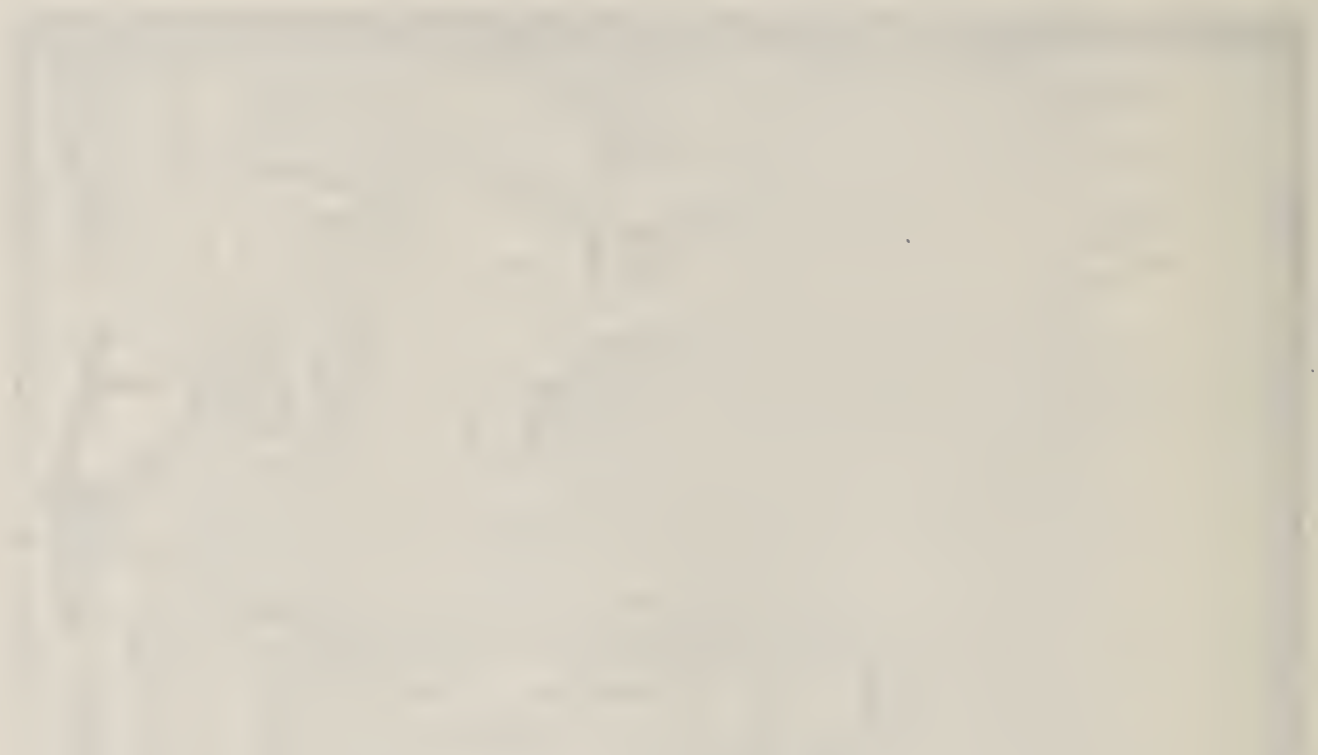
> Governor Bradford's List of the Mayflower Passengers. The names of those which came over first, in year 1620 and were (by the blessing of God) the first beginners, and (in a sort) the foundation of all the plantations, and Colonies, in New England.

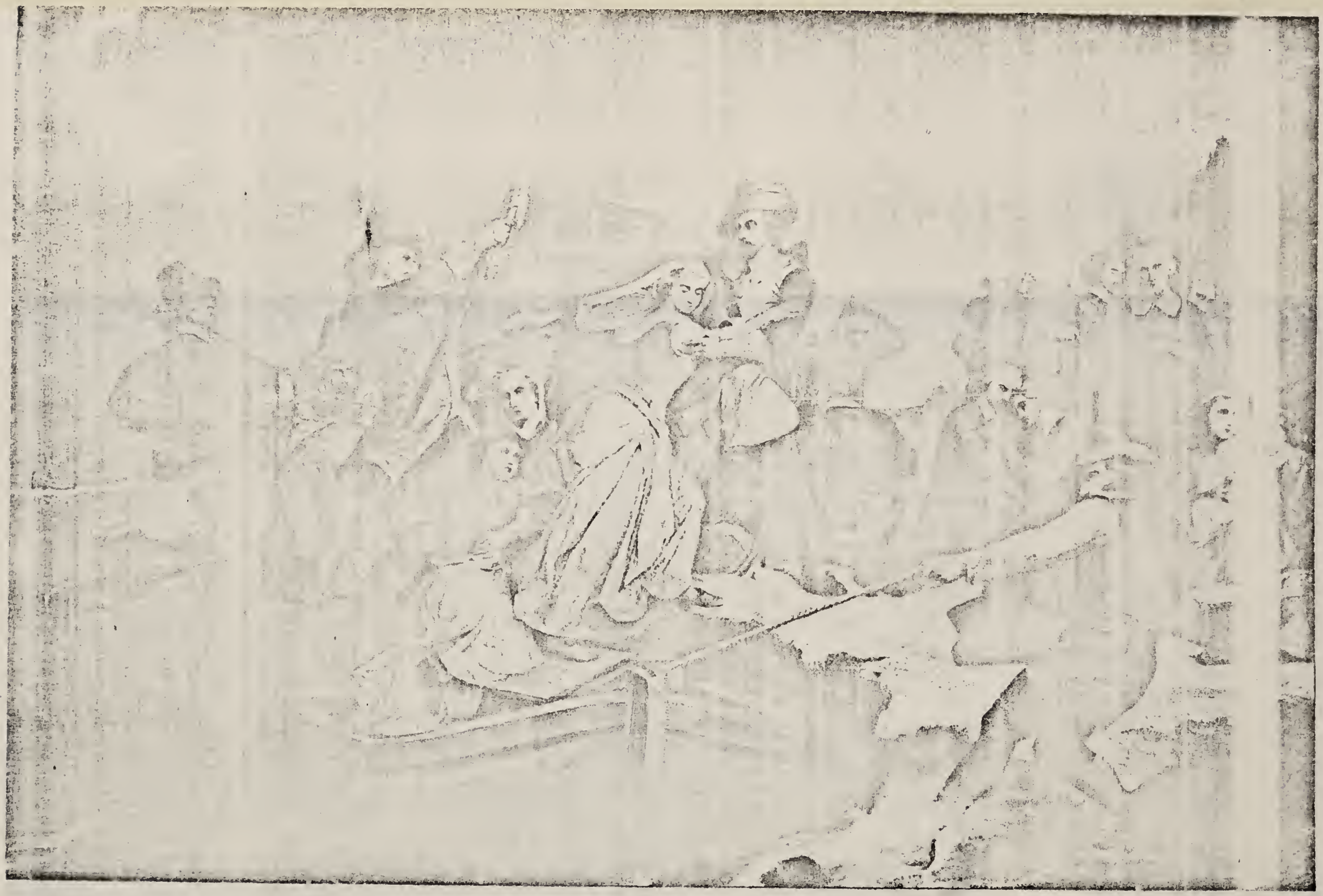
It appears that John Howland came over in company with Governor Carver and his wife. The end of their long and suffering voyage in sight, the famous "Mayflower Compact" was entered into, and signed by forty-one out of the adult males among the passengers; and John Howland's name was the thirteenth in order of signing. The events of the voyage are matters of history, and Bradford tells of John Howland's narrow escape from death:

> In a mighty storm John Howland, a Passenger, a stout young man, by a Keel of the ship was thrown into ye sea. But it pleased God He caught hold of ye Topsail Haillards we hung overboard and run out ye length, yet He Kept his hold several Fathoms under water, till He was drawn up by ye Rope to ye surface, and by a Boat Hook and other means got into ye ship: and tho somew't ill upon it, liv'd many years and became a useful member both in church and Commonwealth.



EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS





LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS



SIGNING OF THE COMPACT

IN THE CABIN OF THE MAYFLOWER. 1620

Before the weary Pilgrims could make a landing, a suitable site for settlement had to be selected, and John Howland was among those sent out to circumnavigate Cape Cod Harbor in search of a good place to land. States the historian: "The cold was extreme. The water froze on their clothes and made them many times like coats of iron"; they narrowly escaped with their lives in a severe storm, and this was the second occasion when John Howland had nearly lost his life before the voyage's ending.

With the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the notable work of John Howland's career began; a record has been left of the sufferings of the first terrible winter; the hand of sickness and of death was rife among them, but John Howland, by virtue of his youth and strength, labored indefatigably for the good of the whole, and his efforts and those of the few of the company like him, kept the breath of life in the Colony. States Bradford:

> In the time of most distress, there were but six or seven sound persons, who (to their great commendation be it spoken) spared no pains night or day. . . .

John Howland continued in increasing importance in the settlement, and soon after landing married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, the sixteenth signer of the "Compact." The date of this marriage is not exactly preserved, but it was, states Savage, "we are hardly permitted to doubt, early in 1621."

Governor Bradford describes John Howland as of a "military turn," and he joined in the construction in 1622 of the fort:

> builte . . . . with good timber, both strong and comly, which was of good defence, made with a flate roof & batllments, on which their ordinance were mounted, and wher they kepte constante watch, espetially in time of danger.

In addition, 1633-34, John Howland, with Elder Brewster, was appointed to be joined with the Governor "to assess men toward the charges of soldiers."

John Howland was at all times foremost in the Colony, and was highly esteemed by Bradford, who on all occasions selected him among the principal men of the settlement to carry forward important undertakings. He was made a member of the Governor's Council or the committee of those appointed to assist the latter in the Government. In 1627, he, with Governor Bradford and six others prominent in the Colony, was selected to conclude a compact with various merchants in London relating to the relinquishment of their claims against the colonists which "continued to give much vexation"; and in this year, also, he was enumerated in the cattle division, while previously, in 1623-24, he had taken part in the partition of lands. Beginning with 1652, he served as deputy from Plymouth eight

times, as follows: 1652-56-58-61-62-66-67-70. During this period, he performed other services; was selectman of Plymouth, 1666; surveyed the lands, acted on committees, aided in settling estates, performed the duties of trustee, and "was a profitable member both in Church and Commonwealth." He was among those chosen "to join in the imposition of hands" on the occasion of the ordination in 1667 of the Rev. John Cotton, Jr. He was, however, liberal in his religious opinions, and of a kindly sympathy of spirit; as heretofore stated his brothers became affiliated with the "Quakers" and at the time of the troubles with that sect, he was, for a time, through his sympathy with that persecuted body, dropped from the General Court.

A portion of his property was at Island Creek Pond and he had also two small islands in Geeir's Harbor; for a time he resided in Duxbury, the better to superintend his affairs, but after a short absence he returned to Plymouth. Later, however, before 1665, he removed to Rocky Nook, in Kingston, and in that place continued his residence until his life's end.

> A Godly man, and an ancient professor in the ways of Christ, one of the first-comers, and proved a useful instrument of good in the place.

He died, aged more than eighty years, February 23, 1673. He had previously, on May 29, 1672, made his will and named therein his ten children.

He married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, sixteenth signer of the "Mayflower Compact." Elizabeth Tilley survived her husband and died at Swanzey, December 21, 1687, aged about eighty. When as a young girl, she was left alone by the death of her parents, Governor Carver and his wife took her into their own family, and not long after she married John Howland. (See Tilley II.)

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland:

1. Desire, born at Barnstable, October 13, 1623; married, in 1643, Captain John Gorham; she died October 13, 1683.
2. John, born at Plymouth, February 24, 1627; married, October 20, 1651, Mary Lee, daughter of Robert Lee; he resided first at Marshfield, but later at Barnstable; he was a lieutenant and selectman.
3. *Jabez,* of whom further.
4. Hope, born August 30, 1629, died January 8, 1684; married, in 1646, John Chipman.
5. Elizabeth, married (first), September 13, 1649, Ephraim Hicks, of Plymouth; he died December 2, 1649; she married (second), July 10, 1651, John Dickarson (or Dickenson), of Plymouth.
6. Lydia, married James Brown; at her home in Swanzey, the widow of the founder, Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, passed her last days.

ſcite by them done (this their condition considered) might be as firme as any patent; and in some respects more sure.
The forme was as followeth.

In ỹ name of God Amen. We whose names are underwriten, the loyall subiects of our dread Soueraigne Lord King James, by ỹ grace of God, of great Britaine, franc. & yreland king, defendor of ỹ faith, &c.
Haueing vndertaken, for ỹ glorie of God, and aduancemẽt of ỹ Christian faith, and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant ỹ first colonie in ỹ Northerne parts of Virginia. Doe by these presents solemnly & mutualy in ỹ presence of God, and one of another, Couenant, & combine our selues togeather into a Ciuill body politick; for our better ordering, & preseruation & furtherance of ỹ ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame shuch just & equall lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & conuenient for ỹ generall good of ỹ Colonie: Vnto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witnes wher of we haue hereunder subscribed our names at Cap= Codd ỹ .11. of Nouember, in ỹ year of ỹ raigne of our Soueraigne Lord king James of England, France, & yreland ỹ eighteen, and of Scotland ỹ fifti fourth. An: Dom. 1620.]
After this they chose, or rather confirmed Mr John Caruer a man godly & well approued amongst them) their gouernour for that yeare. And after they had prouided a place for their goods, or comon store, (which were long in vnlading for want of boats, foulnes of ỹ winter weather, and sicknes of diuerce) and begun some small cottages for their habitation; as time would admite they mete and consulted of lawes, & ordors, both for their ciuill, & military gouerment, as ỹ necessitie of their condition did require, still adding thervnto as vrgent occasion in seuerall times, and as cases did require.
In these hard & difficult beginings they found some discontents & murmurings arise amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriages in other; but they were soone quelled, & ouercome, by ỹ wisdome, patience, and just & equall carrage of things, by ỹ Gou: and better part, wch clave faithfully togeather in ỹ maine. But that which was most sadd, & lamentable, was, that in 2. or 3. monthes time halfe of their company dyed, especially in Jan: & February, being ỹ depth of winter, and wanting howses & other comforts; being vnsetled with ỹ Couersid &

In Ye Name of God, Amen.

We whofe names are underwritten, the loyal fubjects of our dread fovereigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc., haveing undertaken for ye glory of God and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye firft Colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by thefe prefents folemnly, and mutualy, in ye prefence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourfelves togeather into a civil body politik for our better ordering and prefervation and furtherance of ye end aforefaid, and by vertue hearof to enacte, conftitute and frame fuch juft and equal lawes, ordinances, acts, conftitutions and offices from time to time, as fhall be thought moft meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promife all due fubmiffion and obedience. In witnes whereof we have hereunder fubfcribed our names at Cape-Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our fovereigne Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie-fourth. Ano Dom. 1620.

1. John Carver,
2. Willinm Bradford,
3. Edward Winslow,
4. William Brewster,
5. Isaac Allerton,
6. Myles Standish,
7. John Alden,
8. Samuel Fuller,
9. Christopher Martin,
10. William Mullins,
11. William White,
12. Richard Warren,
13. John Howland,
14. Stephen Hopkins,
15. Edward Tilley,
16. John Tilley,
17. Francis Cooke,
18. Thomas Rogers,
19. Thomas Tinker
20. John Rigdale,
21. Edward Fuller,
22. John Turner,
23. Francis Eaton,
24. James Chilton,
25. John Crackston,
26. John Billington,
27. Moses Fletcher,
28. John Goodman,
29. Degory Priest,
30. Thomas Williams,
31. Gilbert Winslow,
32. Edmund Margeson,
33. Peter Brown,
34. Richard Britteridge,
35. George Soule,
36. Richard Clarke,
37. Richard Gardiner,
38. John Allerton,
39. Thomas English,
40. Edward Dotey,
41. Edward Lister,

MAYFLOWER COMPACT

7. Ruth, married, November 17, 1664, Thomas Cushman, son of Elder Cushman.
8. Hannah, married, July 6, 1661, Jonathan Bosworth.
9. Joseph, died in January, 1704; he was representative in 1677; married, December 7, 1664, Elizabeth Southworth, the only daughter of Thomas Southworth.
10. Isaac, born November 16, 1649, died March 8, 1724; married Elizabeth Vaughn, born in 1652, died October 29, 1727.

II

JABEZ HOWLAND, son of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, was born at Plymouth (or as stated by other authorities, at Duxbury), Massachusetts, in 1628. The historic home of the Pilgrim Fathers continued his until 1681, and he was active both in the church and the military defences of the Colony. He was a member of the Rev. John Cotton's church; held the office of constable, and did his part during the King Philip War, being a lieutenant under Captain Benjamin Church, and his courage and heroism was proved on more than one occasion. He was present at the battle in which King Philip was killed.

It was at about the close of this most terrible Indian conflict that Bristol, Rhode Island, was founded, and to that township, in 1681, Jabez Howland removed, becoming identified in prominence with the affairs of the community. He was licensed to keep a hotel there in 1681, and his homestead was situated on Hope Street. In Bristol, as formerly in Plymouth, he was invested with responsible public office; he was the first town clerk selected in Bristol, being appointed November 10, 1681, and subsequently was chosen assessor; selectman, 1685; 1689-90, deputy to the General Court; and again selectman. In 1682 he was selectman, Plymouth; in 1684, ensign in Captain John Walley's company, Bristol; and in church affairs he was prominent, being a member of the First Congregational Church of Bristol, which he had helped to build. The remainder of his life was passed in Bristol, and there he died after a residence of more than thirty years.

He died in 1712, having made his will, July 14, 1708, which was proved April 21, 1712. His estate, inventoried at £600, was considered at that period of Colonial history as quite abundant.

Samuel Howland married, about 1667-68, Bethiah Thacher, daughter of Anthony Thacher. (See Thacher II.)

Issue:

1. Jabez, born at Plymouth, November 15, 1669, died at Bristol, Rhode Island, October 17, 1723; married Patience Stafford, born 1669, died October 23, 1721.

2. John, born January 15, 1672-73, died January 16, 1672-73.
3. Bethiah, born June 3, 1674, died at Plymouth in 1676.
4. Josiah, born at Plymouth, August 6, 1676, died at Bristol, February 8, 1717; married, in 1709, Yetmercy Shove, daughter of Rev. John Shove and Hannah Bacon (Walley) Shove.
5. John, born at Plymouth, July 26, 1679, died before 1748.
6. Judah, born May 7, 1683, died at Bristol, in November, 1683.
7. Seth, born January 5, 1684-85, died at Bristol in April, 1685.
8. *Samuel,* of whom further.
9. Experience, born May 19, 1687, died young at Bristol.
10. Joseph, born at Bristol, October 14, 1692, died August 16, 1737; married, about 1712, Bathsheba Carey, born August 14, 1693, daughter of David and Elizabeth Carey.
11. Elizabeth, married Nathan Townsend, of Newport.

III

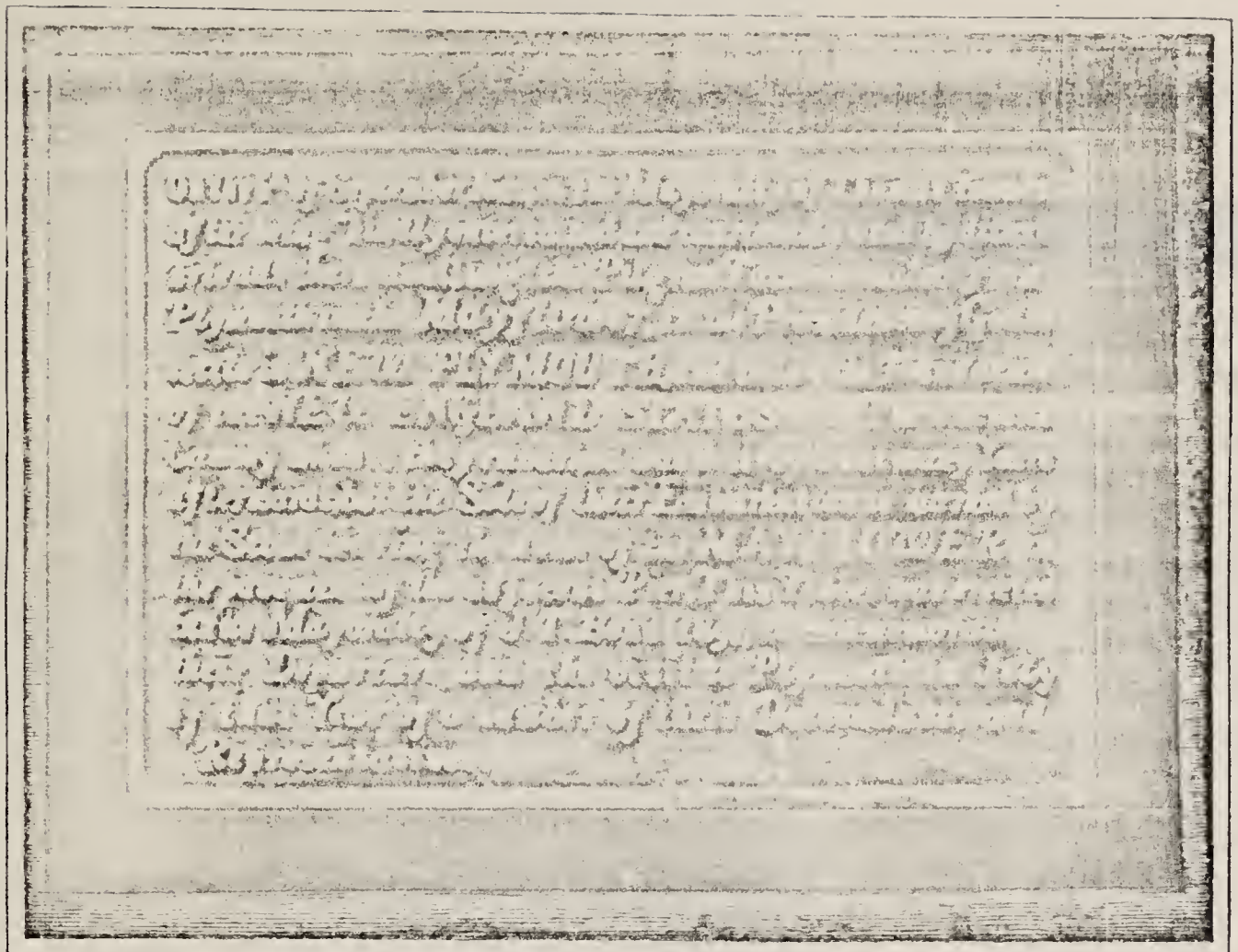
DEACON SAMUEL HOWLAND, son of Jabez and Bethiah (Thacher) Howland, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, May 16, 1686. His residence was throughout his life in Bristol, and he there joined the Congregational Church, August 1, 1708. In 1740 he received the appointment of justice of the peace, and in addition he discharged the duties of town clerk of Bristol for many years. He was also a school teacher at Bristol from 1709 to 1712, and received a salary of forty pounds per annum. He was long a deacon of the Congregational Church, and after the death of his brother John, he administered upon his estate. He died at Bristol, May 15, 1748.

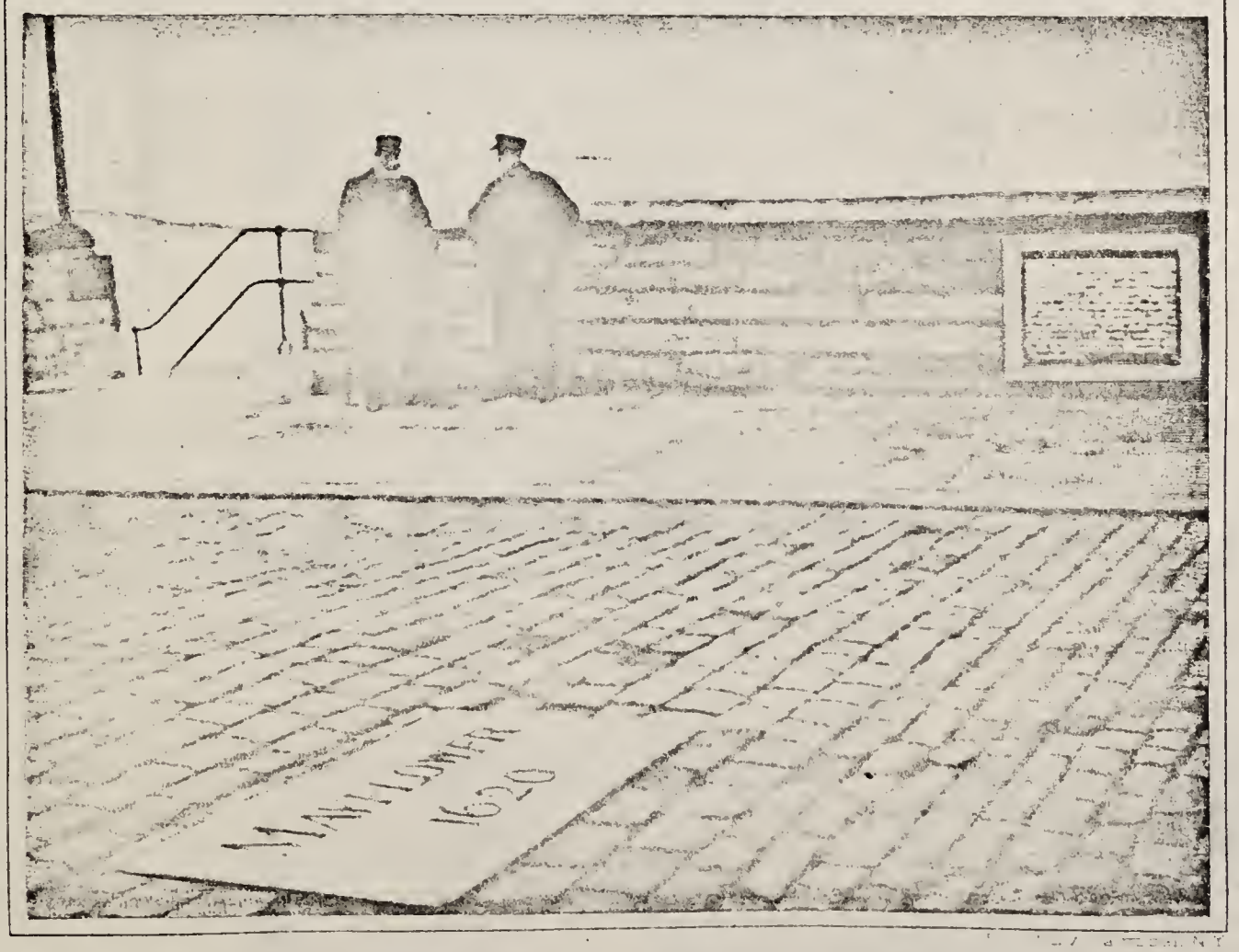
Samuel Howland married (first), at Bristol (by the Rev. Mr. Sparhawk), May 6, 1708, Abigail Carey, born at Bristol, August 31, 1684, who joined the Congregational Church at Bristol, June 29, 1707. She died at Bristol, August 6, 1737, and was a daughter of John and Abigail (Allen) Carey, who early removed from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, to Bristol, Rhode Island. (See Carey III.)

Samuel Howland married (second), at Bristol (intention published February 18-19, 1741-42), "Madame" Rachel Allen, of Barrington, Rhode Island, widow of Samuel Allen. She died at Barrington, January 25, 1744-1745, leaving a will dated January, 1744.

Issue by first wife, all born at Bristol:

1. Samuel, born April 3, 1709; married (first) Lucie Smith; married (second) Abigail Moon.
2. Abigail, born October 18, 1710, died August 8, 1737; married Israel Church.
3. John, born September 27, 1713, died August 21, 1786; married Martha Wardwell.





COMMEMORATIVE STONE AND TABLET ON THE BARBICAN.

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND



PLYMOUTH ROCK

4. Tabitha, born January 13, 1715-16; married (first) Nathaniel Carey; (second) John Peckham.
5. Seth, born July 9, 1719, died at Bristol, August 6, 1719.
6. Phebe, born March 9, 1720-21, died November 30, 1794; married Joseph Wardwell.
7. *Mary,* of whom further.
8. Mehitable, born February 1, 1724-25, died February 13, 1764; married Stephen Wardwell.

IV

MARY HOWLAND, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Abigail (Carey) Howland, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, March 18, 1722-23. She married, September 26, 1742, William Wardwell, of Bristol. (See Wardwell IV.)

TILLEY ARMS

Arms—Argent, a wivern with wings endorsed sable, charged on the breast with an annulet or.

Crest—The head of a battle-ax issuing from the wreath.



TILLEY

Tilley

THE name of Tilley was introduced in England at the time of the Conquest, its original forms being Tillie, Teley, Tilee, Tilly, Tiley, and Tely, and a reference to the name appears in the Domesday Book.

Among the passengers on the "Mayflower," on its maiden voyage in 1620, were two males of the name of Tilley; Edward Tilley, who was accompanied by his wife Ann; and John Tilley, of whom further.

These Tilley passengers seemed doomed to misfortune; Edward and his wife were unable to endure the hardships of the first winter and died in the spring of 1620-21. They left no male descendant. As John Tilley only brought a daughter with him, and as he left no son surviving him, the Tilleys of the "Mayflower" thus become extinct in their male line, and indeed Elizabeth Tilley was the only one left to perpetuate the ancestry; and thus all who claim through the "Mayflower" Tilleys must do so through the Howland ancestry.

I

JOHN TILLEY, the American progenitor, passenger on the "Mayflower," and sixteenth signer of the "Mayflower Compact," came to America in 1620, with his wife and daughter Elizabeth. Both he and his wife died early in 1621, leaving their only daughter.

II

ELIZABETH TILLEY, who came on the "Mayflower" with her parents. After their death, she was taken as a daughter by Governor Carver and his wife, Governor Carver being then the leader of the Pilgrim colony. Early in 1621, Elizabeth Tilley was married to John Howland (fourteenth signer of the "Compact," "Mayflower" passenger in 1620), and they became the ancestors of the notable Howland line. (See Howland.)



THATCHER-THACHER ARMS

Arms—Gules, a cross moline argent; on a chief or three grasshoppers proper.

Crest—A Saxon swofd or seax proper.



Thatcher



Thacher

FOR the first four American generations of this family, the surname was spelled "Thacher," and the Yarmouth-Boston branch of the family so continue the name. In modern times the rendering "Thacher" still continues in Boston and the vicinity, while other lines, removed to the West and elsewhere, now employ "Thatcher"; in England the spelling "Thatcher" was invariably employed.

An investigation as to the correct arms of the particular line of the English Thatcher family from whom the American Thachers (as they rendered their name after their arrival in America) were descended, has been made. The American Thachers are of the Somersetshire (England) branch of the family, and their arms were:

Arms—Gules, a cross moline argent; on a chief or three grasshoppers, proper.

These arms were found impressed in wax upon a letter sent by Rev. Thomas Thacher, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, under date of 16-8, 1676, to his son Peter, then in England, which letter with its wax seal has been carefully preserved and is now in the possession of an antiquarian society in Boston. In addition, there is extant in the Wells Registry of Probate, Archdeaconry Court, England, the will of Rebecca Thatcher, dated August 20, 1662, and proved April 18, 1669, on which appears her seal of arms, which arms are identical with those above given. This Rebecca was the widow of John Thatcher, who died in 1653, uncle of Rev. Thomas Thatcher, of Queen Camel, County Somerset (the latter of whom was a son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, who was in turn brother of Antony Thacher, the first American ancestor of the line hereinafter traced). States the authority upon the Thacher family (John R. Totten, in his "Thacher-Thatcher Genealogy"):

> The simultaneous use of the same armorial insignia by two branches of the same family, one in England and one in America, gives us the necessary clue in establishing the right of the American branch to use the English Thacher coat-of-arms here above



described. No link in the argument is lacking to in any way render it anything but positive.

Antony Thacher was the American pioneer of the following line. His Christian name would seem to have been by baptism "Anthony," but apparently, either before or after his removal to America, he adopted and invariably retained the spelling "Antony."

The surname of "Thatcher" or "Thacher" is an ancient one in England and arises from the old-time village occupation of "thatcher," or he who repaired or constructed the thatched roofs of the village cottages. In the Hundred Rolls appear such forms as le Thacher and le Thachere; the Parliamentary Writs give le Thacher, and latter-day forms are Thatcher, Thacker and Thackery, Thakeray and Thackuray. The lineage of Thatcher is found in Sussex, Dorset, Wilts and Berks, as well as in Somersetshire, whence the American claim of ancestry proceeds.

THE ANCIENT LINEAGE

I

REV. PETER THATCHER, of Queen Camel, Somersetshire, England, was born 1545-49 (approximately); Vicar of Parish Church at Queen Camel (St. Barnabas' Church, Diocese of Bath and Wells) from 1574 to 1624; died at Queen Camel previous to May 7, 1624, and was probably buried in St. Barnabas' Church, in which he had so long officiated, and where appear the gravestones of his children and other members of his family. St. Barnabas' Church, of which he was rector, 1574-1624, still stands in Queen Camel, a beautiful stone structure in Gothic lines set in a typical English landscape. In the British Museum is a manuscript relating to East or Queen Camel, entitled "Institutions to Incumbents in Somersetshire," written in Latin, and in which the following entries appear:

1574, December 4th, Pet Thatcher, cler per mort Will: Waller, ad pres ejusdem. Cammell 45.

1624, May 7th, Joh. Picker, per morten Peter Thatcher, ad pres Humf. Mildmay. Mil Lake p. 138.

The examinations which have been made of the "Subsidy Rolls" disclose various facts as to the Rev. Peter Thatcher. From the First Fruits Composition Book appears:

Somerset.
Este Cammell
in the gift of
Sir Walter Mildmay
Knight.

16th February—17th Elizabeth
Peter Thatcher, clerk, compounded for the First Fruits of the Vicarage aforesaid valued at £17. 16sh. 10½ d. a tenth thereof 35sh. 8d.

Michaelmas	1575	"	
Annunciation	1576	"	16 li. 9½ d.
Michaelmas	1576	"	
Annunciation	1577	"	

William Doddington of the Middle Temple, London, gent., and Leonard Doddington of the household of Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, are bound.

Sir Walter Mildmay, thus referred to, is historically known as a strict Puritan, and hence it may be inferred that the Rev. Peter Thatcher was of a religious sentiment in accord with his, since the latter bestowed upon him the living of Queen Camel.

The name of Rev. Peter Thatcher's wife is not known, nor any facts concerning her. He had issue five sons, all born at Queen Camel.

1. Rev. Peter Thatcher, oldest surviving son, was born at Queen Camel, Somersetshire, in 1587-88; he resided at Queen Camel until 1603; thereafter was at Oxford until about 1616; at Milton Clevedon, Somerset, until 1640-41; died February 16, 1640-1641, at Salisbury, England. He was the Puritan rector of the Church of St. Edmund, Salisbury (Sarum), England, 1622-1640-41. He was a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Buried at St. Edmund's, Salisbury, England. Married (first) Anne, surname unknown; married (second) (license April 14, 1635), Alice Batt, daughter of Thomas Batt, gentleman, and Joane (Byley) Batt, who died at Salisbury about September 13, 1669. The second husband of Rev. Peter Thatcher's widow, Alice (Batt) Thatcher, was Francis Dove, gentleman, whom she married at St. Edmund's Church, October 19, 1641; he was mayor of the city and warden of St. Edmund's Church; he died February 11, 1666. Issue by first wife: i. John, born 4, 12, 1615, died June, 1622. ii. Peter, born 1616, died subsequent to 1641. iii. Thomas, born May 1, 1620, at Milton Clevedon, died October 15, 1678, at Boston, Massachusetts; married (first) Elizabeth Patridge-Kemp; married (second) Margaret Webb-Sheaffe. iv. Anne, born 1622, baptized February 17, 1622, at Milton Clevedon, Somerset. v. Martha, born 1623, baptized November 30, 1623, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury; married, July 17, 1649, at St. Martin's Church, Salisbury, Richard Parham of London. vi. Elizabeth, born 1625-26, baptized January 29, 1625-26, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury. vii. John, born 1627-28, baptized February 3, 1627-28, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, died at Salisbury, 1673. Issue by second wife: viii. Samuel, born 1635-36, at Salisbury, baptized at St. Edmund's Church, January 1, 1635-36; died at Salisbury, about March 22, 1646. ix. Paul, born in July, 1638, baptized at St. Edmund's Church, July 22, 1638; died in September, 1678; married Mary, surname unknown, who was buried "in the

close" at St. Edmund's Church, July 20, 1697. Issue: a. Peter, born 1668. b. Anthony Hillary, born 1671. x. Barnabas, born in August, 1640, baptized August 3 (or 30), 1640, at St. Edmund's Church, died about May 9, 1641, at Salisbury, and buried May 11, 1641.

2. *Antony*, of whom below.

3. John, born at Queen Camel, 1590-91, died there in 1653; married Rebecca, surname unknown, who died 1662. Issue: i. John, buried at Queen Camel, March 26, 1621. ii. Rebecca, baptized at St. Barnabas' Church, April 8, 1623; married Richard Somers. iii. Ann, married (first), June 10, 1651, Richard Jeanes; married (second) Peter Lambe. iv. Elizabeth, married Thomas Banger. v. Martha, married Thomas Martin. vi. ———, married Henry Lodwell. vii. Peter, baptized July 27, 1635, died at Totness, Devon, 1669.

4. Giles, born 1591-92, died in August, 1602, at Queen Camel.

5. Thomas, born at Queen Camel, where he died, in August, 1650; buried August 24, 1650; married (first) Alice, surname unknown; she died in 1620-21; married (second), September 24, 1621, Marie Lokier, who died December 24, 1668 (approximately). Issue by second wife: i. Thomas, married at Sherborne, Dorset, February 25, 1648, Joane Smith. ii. Peter, left two daughters, Mary and Anne. iii. William, born in May, 1629, baptized at Queen Camel, May 20, 1629. iv. Anne, married Richard Nowell. v. Mary, married, November 20, 1648, William Stevens.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

Antony Thacher, son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Queen Camel, Somersetshire, England, was the American pioneer of the family hereinafter referred to. He was born at Queen Camel, County Somerset, England, 1588-1589, and his residence was in his native place until his removal to America. It is believed that he was curate under his father at Queen Camel until the latter's death, and it is known that thereafter he served as curate under his brother, Rev. Peter Thatcher, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, where the parish registers show numerous entries over his signature. His wife, Mary, died in 1634, and in 1635 he appears finally to have resolved on a removal to America, for in that year he embarked from Southampton on board the ship "James," which left that port, April 5, 1635.

Upon the sailing list of the "James," he is entered as "tayler"; it also appears that he had with him his servant, Peter Higdon. It is said that he

married his second wife, Elizabeth Jones, six weeks before sailing, and that she, together with his four children by his first wife, and his nephew, Thomas Thacher, came over, also, on the "James," though their names do not appear on the passenger list. It is believed that the reason Antony Thacher is called "tayler" on the passenger list was an additional precaution taken on his leaving England to disguise his flight from England, which he found necessary to leave on account of religious persecution.

The "James" arrived in America in June, 1635; the exact port has been variously stated; one authority gives Boston and June 3rd; another Ipswich and June 4th. The first residence of Antony Thacher in the New World was at Ipswich where he continued until his removal to Newbury. Here they had intended to permanently settle, but the Rev. Joseph Avery (kinsman of Antony and to whom he was warmly attached) being then in residence at Newbury, received a call to the church at Marblehead, Massachusetts, which, after consultation with Antony Thacher, he decided to accept. It was agreed upon that the Rev. Joseph Avery and his family of eleven, Antony Thacher and his wife Elizabeth and his children, should all go together to Marblehead and make that place their home.

This journey to Marblehead, which was to prove so tragic, could be made in two ways: overland or by sea. The overland route was fraught with much danger from the Indians, and Antony Thacher and the Rev. Joseph Avery decided upon making the trip by vessel. Thomas Thacher, Antony's nephew, however, decided upon the overland route. Passage was secured in a pinnace owned by Isaac Allerton, which sailed August 11, 1635, having on board Antony Thacher, his wife and family, and the Rev. Joseph Avery and his family. On August 15th following, the vessel was wrecked, and all on board were lost except Antony Thacher and his wife. Among those drowned were the four infant children of Antony by his first wife; his kinsman, Rev. Joseph Avery, the latter's family of eleven; and all else on board.

Of this disaster, Antony Thacher wrote to his brother, Rev. Peter Thacher, in England:

> I must turn my drowned pen and shaking hand to indite the story of such sad news as never before happened in New England. There was a league of perpetual friendship between my cousin Avery and myself, never to forsake each other to the death, but to be partakers of each other's misery or welfare as also of habitation in the same place. Now upon our arrival at New England, there was an offer made unto us. My cousin Avery was invited to Marblehead to be their pastor in due time; . . . . at length, we embraced it, and thither consented to go. They of Marblehead forthwith sent a pinnance for us and our goods. We embarked at Ipswich, August 11, 1635, with our families and substance, bound for Marblehead, we being in all twenty-three souls, viz.: eleven in my

cousin's family, seven in mine, and one Mr. William Elliot sometime of New Sarum, and four mariners. The next morning, having commended ourselves to God with cheerful hearts, we hoisted sail; . . . . before daylight it pleased the Lord to send so mighty a storm as the like was never known in New England . . . . we were driven before the winds and waves. . . . . we were . . . . lifted up upon a rock, between two high rocks, yet all was one rock . . . . the waves came furiously and violently over us and against us, but by reason of the rock's position could not lift us off, but beat her all to pieces. . . . Now none were left in the barque that I knew or saw, but my cousin, his wife and children, myself and mine and his maid servant . . . . by a mighty wave I was with a piece of the barque, washed out upon part of the rock where the wave left me, almost drowned; but recovering my feet, I saw above me on the rock, my daughter Mary, to whom I had not sooner gotten but my cousin Avery and his eldest son came to us, being all four of us washed out by one and the same wave. We went all to a small hole on the top of the rock, whence we called to those in the pinnance to come unto us, supposing we had been in more safety then, than they were in. My wife seeing us there crept up into the scuttle of the quarter deck to come unto us; but presently came another wave, and dashing the pinnance all to pieces, carried my wife away in the scuttle as she was, with the greatest part of the quarterdeck unto the shore, where she was cast safely but her legs was something bruised, and much timber of the vessel being there also cast, she was sometime before she could get away, being washed by the waves. All the rest that were in the barque were drowned in the merciless seas. We four by that wave were clean swept away from off the rock also, into the sea, the Lord in one instant of time disposing of fifteen souls of us according to his good pleasure and will. . . . I was in the water after I was washed from the rock before I came to the shore, a quarter of an hour at least . . . . we went up into the land and sat us down under a cedar tree, which the wind had thrown down, where we sat about an hour almost dead with cold. . . . There, we remained until Monday following, when about three of the clock in the afternoon, in a boat that came that way, we went off that desolate island, which I named after my name, "Thacher's Woe," and the rock "Avery, his fall," to the end that their fall and loss and mine own, might be in perpetual remembrance. In the isle lieth buried the body of my cousin's eldest daughter, whom I found dead on the shore. On the Tuesday following, in the afternoon, we arrived at Marblehead.

The escape of Antony Thacher and his wife was considered little short of miraculous, and under date of 1637, there appears a record:

> At a General Court houlden at Boston, 1st month, 9th day, 1636-37. Mr. Antony Thacher had granted him the small island at the head of Cape Ann upon which he was preserved from shipwreck, as his proper inheritance.

Antony Thacher shortly removed to Yarmouth, where he was an original grantee; town clerk; town treasurer; member of the Grand Inquest; deputy to the General Court from Yarmouth; surveyor of highways; register keeper for Yarmouth; authorized to perform marriages; appointed on a committee to prepare laws to reform certain abuses; member of the council of war; on the coroner's jury; appointed to try the cases of Indians, etc. He had a large estate at Yarmouth, and was buried on his own lands there. The inventory of his estate was made August 22, 1667. He died in 1667.

He married (first), in England, Mary, surname unknown, who died at Salisbury in 1634. He married (second), in England, in 1635, Elizabeth Jones, sister of Richard Jones, of Dinder, England, who afterwards in 1635 left England and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Issue by first wife:

1. William, born previous to 1620; came to America on the "James"; drowned August 15, 1635.
2. Edith, born at Queen Camel, England, about February 1, 1621-22, drowned August 15, 1635.
3. Mary, born in England, drowned August 15, 1635.
4. Peter, born in England, drowned August 15, 1635.
5. Benjamin, born at Salisbury, England, April 13, 1634, died there September 1, 1639.

Issue by second wife:

6. John, born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, March 17, 1638-39; resided at Marblehead and at Yarmouth; in 1668, he was deputy to the General Court, Plymouth, and continued in that capacity until 1681 (with the exception of 1672, 1675 and 1677). In 1668, selectman of Yarmouth and for many subsequent years. In 1681, one of the Council of War for Plymouth Colony; 1682 to 1692, assistant to the Governor of Plymouth Colony; after the union of Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies in 1692, he was representative and subsequently assistant or councillor to the Provincial Council and served until 1707. Joined the militia and attained the rank of colonel, and upon his death was buried with military honors. He made his will, April 25, 1713; died at Yarmouth, May 8, 1713, and his will was proved July 27, 1713. Married (first), at Marshfield, Massachusetts, November 6, 1661, Rebecca Winslow, of Marshfield, who was born at that place July 15, 1643, died at Yarmouth, July 15, 1683, daughter of Josiah Winslow (brother of Governor Edward Winslow) and Margaret (Bourne) Winslow. Married (second), at Yar-

mouth, January 1, 1683-84, Lydia Gorham, of Barnstable, born there November 6, 1661, died at Yarmouth, August 2, 1744, daughter of Colonel John Gorham and Desire (Howland) Gorham, of Barnstable. Issue by first wife: i. Peter, born May 20, 1665, died February 12, 1735-36; married Thankful Sturgis. ii. Josiah, born April 26, 1667, died May 12, 1702; married Mary Hedge. iii. Rebecca, born June 1, 1669, died April 10, 1734; married (first) James Sturgis; married (second) Ebenezer Lewis. iv. Bethia, born July 10, 1671, died July 7-8, 1734; married James Paine. v. John, born January 28, 1674-75, died in March, 1764; married Desire (Sturgis) Dimmock. vi. Elizabeth, born June 19, 1677, died May 18, 1710; married Moses Hatch. vii. Hannah, born August 19, 1679, died July 11, 1689, unmarried. viii. Mary, born August 3, 1682, died September 7, 1682. ix. Child, died unnamed. Issue by second wife: x. Lydia, born February 11, 1684-85, died September 3, 1724; married Joseph Freeman. xi. Mary, born February 5, 1686-87, died June 28, 1778; married Shubael Gorham. xii. Desire, born December 24, 1688, died May 6, 1723; married Josiah Crocker. xiii. Hannah, born October 9, 1690, died May 6, 1780; married Nathaniel Otis. xiv. Mercy, born July 23, 1692, died August 27, 1692. xv. Judah, born August 20, 1693, died January 8, 1775; married Sarah Crosby. xvi. Mercy, born December 28, 1695, died August 22, 1696. xvii. Ann, born May 7, 1697, died March 13, 1756; married John Lothrop. xviii. Joseph, born July 11, 1699, died June 17, 1763; married Ruth Hawes. xix. Benjamin, born June 25, 1701-02, died 1768; married Hannah Lumbert. xx. Mercy, born February 17, 1702-03; married James Harris. xxi. Thomas, born April 2, 1705, died December 20, 1746; married Thankful Baxter.

7. Judah, probably born at Yarmouth, died at Yarmouth, November 4, 1676; married, about 1666, Mary Thornton, who died November 30, 1708. Issue: i. Elizabeth, born in October, 1667; married (first) Joshua Gee; married (second) Peter Thacher, son of Rev. Thomas Thacher. ii. Thomas, born May 18, 1669, died 1701-02, probably unmarried. iii. Mary, born March 17, 1671; married (first) Moses Draper; married (second) Joseph Grant. iv. Judah, born in 1673, died October 6, 1676. v. Ann, born October 31, 1674, died at Boston, September 7, 1706. vi. Judah, born December 7, 1676, died in 1705.
8. *Bethiah,* of whom further.

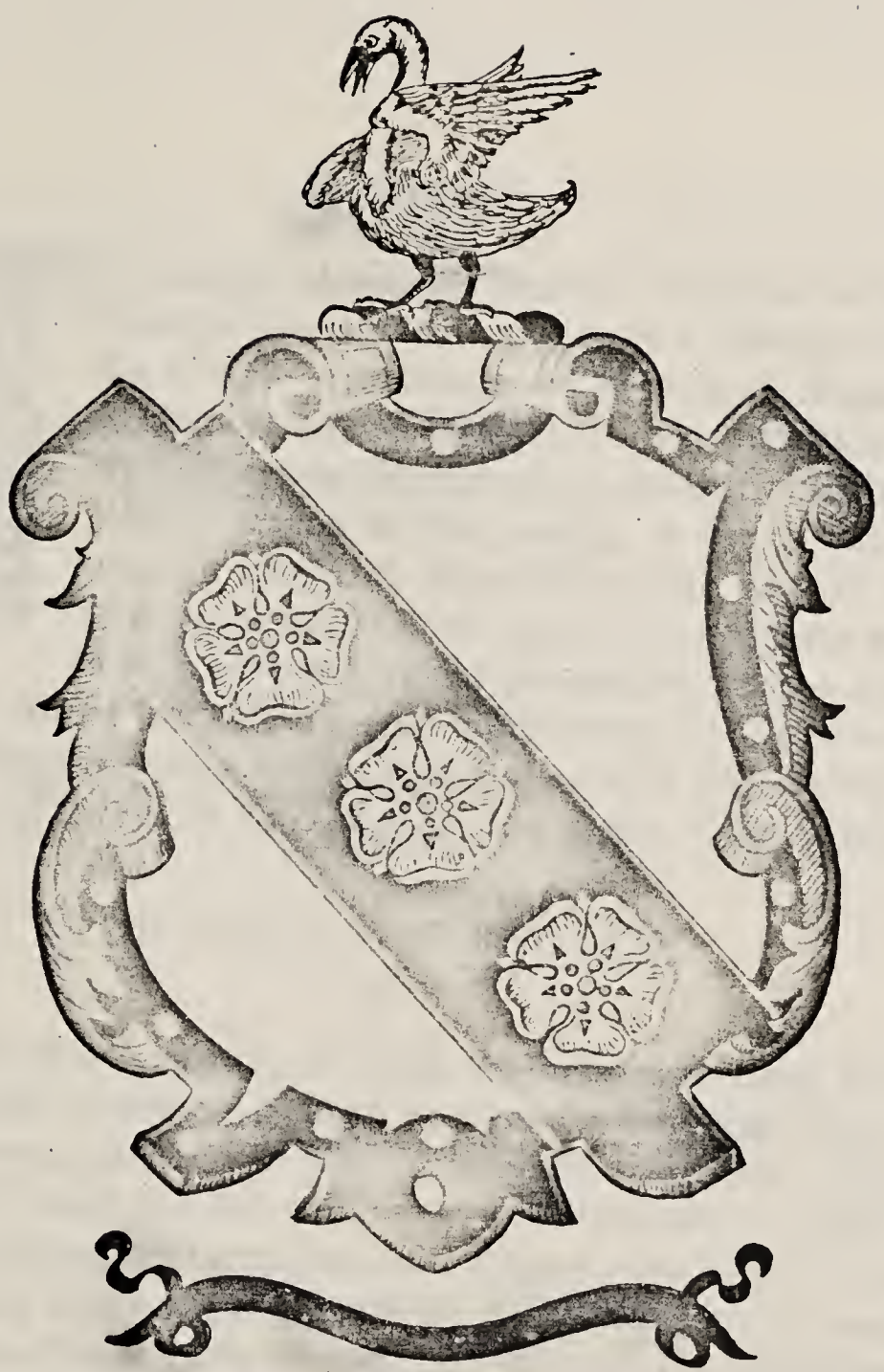
II

BETHIAH THACHER, youngest child and daughter of Antony and Elizabeth (Jones) Thacher, was born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, but the record of her birth does not appear among the documents preserved. It is believed that she was born in or after 1640. Her home was with her parents at Yarmouth until her marriage, and thereafter at Duxbury and Plymouth, and finally at Bristol, Rhode Island, whither she and her husband with their family removed soon after the foundation of the settlement. She died at Bristol, Rhode Island, December 19, 1725.

She married, about 1667-68, at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, Jabez Howland, son of John Howland and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, of the "Mayflower." (See Howland II.)

CAREY-CARY ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a bend sable three roses of the field.
Crest—A swan proper.
Motto—Virtute excerptae.



Cary



Carey

THE family of Carey, whose surname is also interchangeably written Cary, is of a lineage as ancient in the Old World nation of its origin, England, as its settlement in the New World of America was early. Its origin was Norman, and the hoary antiquity of the family begins in the period of the Norman ascendancy in England, when the nobles of that race owned and possessed all the great castles and estates formerly before 1066 in possession of the Saxons, and over which the Norman lords held a sway undisputed by any save the kingly authority. Of these Norman nobles was the ancient representative of the Carey family, Lord Adam de Kari, a great feudatory of the twelfth century in England.

THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

I

ADAM DE KARI, living A. D. 1198, when he was Lord of the Castle of Kari. The great lordship of which he was the head and from which he drew his name was situated in the County ot Somerset, England, and though the castle itself has for centuries been reduced to ruins, its name still clings as a geographical designation. Prior to the birth of Lord Adam de Kari, the Castle had been the scene for the enactment of much characteristic turbulence of that early period. Involved in the rival claims of the claimants for the English Crown, Castle Kari was besieged and captured during the reign of King Stephen; again, in 1153, it was besieged and in the desperate struggle which ensued was well nigh ruined as a stronghold and place of defense. This period was one of the worst in all English history after the conquest by the Normans. The noted Saxon chronicler gives a graphic picture of the prostrate land torn by civil war and the prey of the warring ambitions of its masters:

> Those mightiest go a whole day's journey and not find a man sitting in a town, nor an acre of land tilled. The poor die of hunger, and those who have been men well-to-do begged for bread. Never was more mischief done by heathen invaders. . . . To



till the ground was to plough the sands of the sea. This lasted the nineteen years that Stephen was king and it grew continually worse.

The birth-date of Lord Adam de Kari is fixed by approximation at about the year 1170. He married Ann, daughter of Sir William Trevett, Knight.

II

JOHN DE KARY (KARI), son of Lord Adam de Kari, was born in the Castle of Kari about the year 1200, and became heir to his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Stapleton, Knight.

III

WILLIAM DE KARY (or KARRY), son of John de Kary, was born about 1230. He married Alice, daughter of Sir William Beaumont, Knight.

IV

JOHN DE KARRY, son of William de Kary, was born about 1270. He married Phillippa, daughter of Sir Warren Archdeacon, Knight.

V

JOHN DE KARRY (or CARY), son of John de Karry, was born about the year 1300. He married Margaret Boxon or Boxume, of Cloverlly, in Devonshire.

VI

JOHN CARY, son of John de Karry or Cary, was born about 1325. He married (first) Agnes, daughter of Lord Stafford; (second) Jane, daughter of Sir Guy de Bryen, Knight. After the reign of King Edward II, the spelling of the family surname appears to have been uniformly "Cary."

VII

SIR JOHN CARY, son of John Cary, was born at Holway, in the northwest of Devonshire, in 1350, and he married at that place Margaret Holway. He was a noted knight and chief baron of the exchequer. After the abdication of King Richard II, pursuant to the order of Parliament, and the assumption of the crown in 1399 by King Henry IV of the House of Lancaster, Sir John Cary was banished and all his lands and goods confiscated to the Crown. He died, an exile, at Waterford, Ireland, in the year 1404.

VIII

ROBERT CARY, son of Sir John Cary, was born about 1375. It is related of him that he served under the warlike King Henry V, and signal-

ized himself so markedly for bravery as to attract the notice of the King, who restored to him a portion of his father's confiscated lands. In a combat, single-handed, he notably defeated a Knight of Arragon, and thereafter, in commemoration of the event, adopted the defeated Knight's arms:

Arms—Argent, on a bend sable three roses of the field.
Crest—A swan proper.
Motto—Virtute excerptae.

Always thereafter, Sir Robert Cary continued to bear the foregoing arms, and his successors assumed and continuously bore them throughout the ensuing centuries.

IX

PHILIP CARY, son of Sir Robert Cary, was born about 1400. He married Christian Orchard, and dying in 1437, left a son, *William,* of whom further.

X

SIR WILLIAM CARY, Knight, son of Philip Cary, was born in 1437, and known as the Knight of Cockington. During the War of the Roses, he sided with the House of Lancaster; when that party suffered defeat at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, Sir William Cary, with many others, took refuge in the Abbey Church, and there, under the protection of sanctuary, remained unmolested. This could not serve for the protection of Sir William's estate, and his property at Cloverlly was duly confiscated. An instance of the treachery for which the times were continually signalized occurred in the events surrounding the death of Sir William Cary. A pardon being offered to himself and his companions, they were thereby enticed beyond the walls of the Abbey, when all were immediately set upon and beheaded shortly after. Sir William Cary married Elizabeth Paulett, and had issue two sons:

1. *Robert,* of whom further.
2. Thomas, born in 1466.

XI

ROBERT CARY, son of Sir William Cary, was born in 1460, and was heir to his father's estates had such estates not been confiscated. He was so fortunate as to recover the patrimonial acres of Cloverlly at the hands of King Henry VII, and there made his residence. He died in 1540, and was buried in Cloverlly Churchyard, where a monument of handsome design stands to his memory.

He married (first) Jane Carew, daughter of Nicholas Carew, by whom he had issue, two sons:

1. John, born about 1485.
2. Thomas, born about 1495.

He married (second) Agnes Hody, daughter of Sir William Hody, by whom he had issue:

3. *William,* of whom further.

He married (third) Margaret Fulkeram, by whom issue:

4. Robert, born about 1510.

XII

WILLIAM CARY, son of Robert Cary by his second wife, Agnes, was born at Cloverlly, County Somerset, about 1500. His residence was in Bristol, and he became mayor of that city in 1546. In addition, he was sheriff of Somersetshire in 1532. His death occurred at Bristol, March 28, 1572. Among his children was *Robert,* of whom further.

XIII

ROBERT CARY, son of William Cary, was born at Bristol, in 1525, died there in 1670. Married ——— (name unknown), and had issue (among others), *William,* of whom further.

XIV

WILLIAM CARY, son of Robert Cary, was born at Bristol, October 3, 1560. In 1599 he was sheriff of the County of Somersetshire, and mayor of the city of Bristol in 1611. He had issue, eight children, of whom three sons migrated to America, and settled there, as follows:

1. James Carey (or Cary), of Charlestown in 1634, born at Bristol, about 1600; admitted a freeman at Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 3, 1647; died at Charlestown, November 2, 1681. Married Eleanor Hawkins, and left issue.
2. Miles Carey (or Cary), of Virginia, in 1635, born at Bristol, about 1602.
3. *John Carey* (or *Cary*), of whom further.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN CAREY, the founder of the family (in his line) in America, son of William Cary, sheriff of Somersetshire and mayor of Bristol, was born in Bristol, County Somerset, England, about 1610. His early life was passed in Bristol, and about 1634 he left England and removed to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in New England, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Duxbury, Massachusetts. Later, however, he settled at Bridgewater, being there at the foundation of the town, and became a pro-

prietor there, his lands being situated in the locality as later established as West Bridgewater. His life there was one of influence, and in 1656 he was installed as the first town clerk, the incorporation of the town then taking place.

He married, in 1644, Elizabeth Godfrey, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Godfrey. (See Godfrey I.)

Issue (among others):

1. *John,* of whom further.

II

JOHN CAREY, son of John and Elizabeth (Godfrey) Carey, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, November 4, 1645. Until 1680 he was a resident of Bridgewater, and then removed to Bristol, Rhode Island. On September 14, 1680, he acquired a tract of land at Bristol, and to this he later added additional acreage. He was prominent in town affairs in Bristol; a deacon of the church; and one of the first assessors. He was also clerk of the peace; secretary of the county; and in 1694 representative in the General Assembly. His life was one filled with usefulness and activity, and as his offices pronounced him, one who held fully the esteem and veneration of his fellow settlers. At the time of his death, his estate was valued at seven hundred pounds sterling. He died at Bristol, Rhode Island, July 14, 1721.

He married, at Bridgewater, December 7, 1670, Abigail Allen, daughter of Samuel Allen. (See Allen II.)

Issue (among others):

1. *Abigail,* of whom further.

III

ABIGAIL CAREY, daughter of John and Abigail (Allen) Carey, was born August 31, 1684, died August 16 (or 6), 1737.

She married, May 6, 1708, Samuel Howland, son of Jabez and Bethiah (Thacher) Howland. (See Howland III.)

GIFFORD ARMS

Arms—Gules, three lions passant, argent.

Gifford

THE Gifford ancestry, of which it has been said by an English writer: "Near Kinsmen of our Norman Kings and whose descendants have exercised the highest civil and ecclesiastical power in this country," and with which the Manchester lineage is allied, draws descent from Normandy for several centuries before William the Conqueror overthrew the Saxons in A. D. 1066.

The spelling of the surname was originally Giffard, and the arms of Giffard or Gifford, as borne at Hastings and in the Crusades and which were accorded to the descendants of the house in Devonshire, are given above. The arms, which by their simple form indicate their great age, were borne by the first of the English Giffards, the Earls of Buckingham.

THE ANCIENT LINEAGE

The history of the family of Gifford or Giffard extends in Normandy to the eighth century where they were then feudal nobles of high station and wealth at Honfleur in Normandy and continued lords of that locality down to the reign of William, Duke of Normandy, afterwards styled The Conqueror. They still retained their estates in Normandy after the Conquest, and added vast areas in England by grant from William in recognition of services performed upon the field of battle.

Callaume de Jumièges, the noted eleventh century chronicler, is authority for the statement that Walter Giffard or Gifford was a son of Osborne de Bolebec by his wife, indifferently called Avelina or Duvelina, sister of Gunnora or Gonor, wife of Robert, Duke of Normandy. The name or appellation of Giffard was in those early centuries a sobriquet, indicating not, as was usually the case at that period, the lands or manors from which the individual came, but used as descriptive of a characteristic or marked trait of the person to whom applied; thus Walter (son of Osborne de Bolebec) the first to be so denominated, was called Walter Giffard, or Walter the open-handed or generous, in allusion to the generosity of his nature. To this significance of the family name, the descendants have long proudly referred.

Among the nobles who accompanied William on his memorable voyage to England was Sire Randolph de Giffard; he was one of the Conqueror's standard bearers, and took part in the epochal battle of Hastings on which turned the fortunes of the Saxons. This Giffard was related in blood to the Royal William, and another of the lineage was Walter Giffard, a cousin of the Conqueror, who for gallant services on that occasion was created by King William, Earl of Buckingham, and endowed with large estates.

The Giffards were represented in England by several distinct lines: that of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham (who afterwards became extinct in that title); that of the Giffards, Barons of Brimsfield (extinguished after the attainder of the last Baron); that of the Giffards, Barons of Fonthill, extinct before 1300; that of the Giffords of Chillington, County Stafford; that of the Giffards of Weare-Giffard; the Giffords of Devon; and the Giffords of Twyford, County Buckingham, the latter of whom intermarried with the Sargents, the Washingtons (from whom George Washington, President of the United States, was descended), the Pargiters and the Samwells, all noted English families.

GIFFARD: EARLS OF BUCKINGHAM

I

OSBORNE DE BOLEBEC, a noble of Normandy, living *temp.* Robert sans Peur, Duke of Normandy, married Avelina, sister of Gunnora, Duchess of Normandy, and had issue two sons:

1. *Walter,* of whom further.
2. Osborne, younger son, ancestor of the Giffards, Barons Giffard of Brimsfield, one of the most celebrated baronial houses of England, and also of the Giffords of Chillington, County Stafford.

II

WALTER GIFFARD, Seigneur de Longueville in Caux, Normandy, the first Earl of Buckingham in England, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, A. D. 1066, and for gallant service at the battle of Hastings was granted the title of Earl of Buckingham in 1070. To him, the defense of Caux, Normandy, was confided by Duke William on the occasion of the Duchy of Normandy being invaded by the French in 1054. Twelve years subsequently, Walter Giffard went with Duke William to England, having furnished toward the fleet thirty vessels and a hundred men. Previous to the battle, we are informed, Raoul de Conches, the hereditary standard bearer of Normandy, having prayed quittance of service on that day, in order that he might fight with greater freedom in the field,

the Duke called to him Walter Giffard, and desired him to bear his gonfalon, which Walter also requested to be excused the honor of bearing on the plea of being too old and too feeble. It is also said that William was mounted on a fine horse which Walter Giffard had brought with him from St. Jago de Compostella in Spain as a present from a king who had a great friendship for William; this was no doubt Alfonsó, King of Gallicia, to whom William had promised his daughter Agatha after the marriage between her and Harold had been broken off.

At the time of the General Survey, the Earl of Buckingham (Walter Giffard) was sent, with Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, and others, into Worcestershire, and various other counties of England, to value the lands belonging to the Crown, as well as those belonging to private individuals in those parts. He himself possessed at that time two lordships in Berkshire; one in Wiltshire; one in Somersetshire; one in Huntingdonshire; five in Cambridgeshire; nine in Oxfordshire; nine in Bedfordshire; three in Suffolk; twenty-eight in Norfolk; and forty-eight in Buckinghamshire; making one hundred and seven lordships in all. In A. D. 1089, his Lordship, adhering to William Rufus, fortified his mansions in Normandy for that King, and became chief general of his army there. Some years afterwards, however (1102), he sided with Robert Courthose against King Henry I. In 1079 Walter Giffard founded the Prior of St. Michel de Bolebec, which he heavily endowed. His Lordship died in 1102, having married Agnes, daughter of Gerrard Flaitell and sister of William, Bishop of Eureux, and had issue the following:

1. *Walter,* of whom further.
2. Rohais, married Richard Fitz-Gilbert, feudal Lord of Clare, County Suffolk, and had, besides other issue: i. Gilbert, who married Adeliza, daughter of the Earl of Claremont, and was the father of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford. ii. Gilbert de Clare, created Earl of Pembroke, whose son Richard (surnamed Strongbow), became distinguished in the Conquest of Ireland.
3. Isabel, married to Richard Granville or Grenville, progenitor of the noble house of Grenville, afterwards Dukes of Buckingham.
4. William, Chancellor to William Rufus; made Bishop of Winchester by Henry I, 1107; died 1128.

III

WALTER GIFFARD, son of Walter Giffard, was second Earl of Buckingham. This nobleman adhered faithfully to King Henry I and distinguished himself in that monarch's cause at the battle of Brenville in 1119 against the French commanded by their King in person, where Henry obtained a victory. His lordship during this reign founded the Abbey of

Nutley, County Buckingham. He died without issue in 1164, when the lands of the barony came, according to the noted authority Dugdale, to be shared amongst his next of kin, "for it seems," states Dugdale, "in the first Richard I, that Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford (in respect of his descent from Rohais, sister of the Earl, and wife of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, his lineal ancestor), and William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke (in right of Isabel de Clare, his wife) obtained a confirmation from that King of all the lands of this Walter, Earl of Buckingham, both in England and Normandy. Of these lands, Richard, Earl of Hertford, was to have the chief seat in England, and William, Earl of Pembroke. the chief seat in Normandy, and the residue in both countries to be equally divided between them."

The line of the eldest male of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham, thus became extinct; the title, it is claimed, was subsequently borne by Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and in later centuries titles of Earl and Duke of Buckingham were granted to other individuals not of the surname Giffard. The branches of the younger sons of Giffard, however, survived in England. In 1154-89 (reign of Henry II) is found Sir Peter Gifford, who married Alice, daughter of Sir Grey de Corbuchin. In the reign of Richard I, "Coeur de Lion," Sir Stephen Gifford, of this lineage, was one of the nobles who accompanied that monarch on his expedition to the Holy Land and took part in the Crusades; he was conspicuous for his bravery during the siege of Jerusalem and was there killed, while his son, Sir Stephen, was wounded.

Of the notability of this lineage, we learn that a Giffard was a Domesday commissioner; another (the son of a Constable of the Tower) was a Crusader; a Giffard was justiciary under Henry II, and another chief justice of England under George IV. Archbishoprics and bishoprics have been theirs; William Gifford, an English Jesuit, became Archbishop of Rheims, and, it is claimed, a peer and duke of France. Three times a Gifford has been Chancellor of England. Peter Giffard served under Strongbow in Ireland; Charles Giffard sheltered Charles II at his house at Whiteladies after the defeat of Worcester at the imminent hazard of his life; he lost heavily for his espousal of the royal cause and after the utmost sacrifice and heavy drains upon his estate was never rewarded in any form by Charles II after his restoration.

After the extinction of the first and greatest house of Giffard, that of the Earls of Buckingham, there remained in England various other branches of the family. Among these was the second great house of Giffard, that of the celebrated Barons of Brimsfield, the last of whom was John Giffard, who having joined the insurgent barons against Edward II, was executed as a traitor in 1322. After reversal of the attainder in 1327, various suits arose to determine the last baron's next heir. Still another great house of Giffard was that of the Barons of Fonthill, who maintained their baronial

rank until the death of Andrew Giffard in 1220, when the barony became extinct. Another notable line was that of the Weare-Giffards (said to be cadets of the Barons of Brimsfield), and who appear to have been related to the Earls of Gloucester by the marriage of Rohais Giffard, daughter of Walter, the patriarch of the race, with Richard Fitz-Gilbert, the ancestor of the great house of Clare. Of the Weare-Giffard line probably were:

I

SIR WALTER GIFFORD, identified as a descendant of the Barons of Brimsfield—Sir Walter was a minor in the third year of Henry III, and was heir of William Gifford, hereinafter referred to, of the Weare-Giffard family, Sir Walter, heir of William, held the manors of Wear (Giffard), Averton (Giffard), Whitechurch, and Lamerton; these, at the time of the Domesday Book, were held by Richard Adobed, and passed to an ancestress of Sir Walter Giffard, whose daughter and heiress, Emma, died fourth of Edward I, seized of her father's above manors. In Weare-Giffard Church is a cross-legged figure of the period of Henry III, or Edward I, which is believed to represent the foregoing Sir Walter Giffard, as the effigy is that of a Crusader, and Sir Walter Giffard was living 1267-68.

WILLIAM GIFFARD, hereinabove referred to, appears to have been married twice; among his issue was Sir Walter, child by the first wife, who became his heir of the greater portion of his domains according to the Assizes of Devon of the 22nd year of Henry III. William Giffard has been identified as the first witness to the Grant of Tavistock Abbey, 1174-83. A probable son of William by his second marriage was *Baldwin,* of whom further.

II

BALDWIN GIFFARD became enfeoffed of the manor of Clovelly, it is thought, through William, his father, and he also obtained the manor of Briewere through his mother. As to how the Clovelly manor originally came into the possession of the Giffards is traced through their relationship with the Earls of Gloucester. Baldwin Giffard was seized of the above and possibly other manors until his death. Of record there appears a citation of Baldwin Giffard with John de Abernon as owing forty marks for a right of mordancestor respecting a moiety of Linton (Chantry near Ayedon Giffard) and the "vill" of Forston, which they claimed against William Briewere. He is also mentioned in the 3rd year of King John, when with John de Abernon, they are called heirs of Henry de Seccheville and returned as owing forty marks for a writ of right. His son, *Roger,* of whom further.

III

SIR ROGER GIFFARD is called of the younger branch of the Weare-Giffards, since Baldwin, his father, was a younger son. Sir Roger is recited

in the Assize Roll of 50th year of Henry III as a son of Baldwin Giffard, and he held, in 1241, the following fees in Devonshire: La Meye Clovelly, held of the Honour of Glocester; Pemhembury, held of the Honour of Okehampton; Rockbeare (Rotebery), one-half Knight's Fee (subinfeuded) of the Honour of Okehampton; Awhscombe, one-half Knight's Fee, held of the Honour of Bery Pomeroy; Hele, one Knight's Fee, held with William Lamprey and Thomas de Aureford, held of the Honour of Plympton; Awlescombe, one-third Knight's Fee, held of the Honour of Totenays (Earl of Cornwall); Milford, two Knight's Fees; Hole, two Knight's Fees; Hudewyk, two Knight's Fees; the three last above held of the Honour of Foriton jointly with the Prior of Fruhelstock and Reginald Seaufal; Codeleigh (Goodleigh), held jointly with the Prioress of Cantinton and William Dabernon, of the Honour of Plympton.

Sir Roger Giffard had (among other issue) two sons:

1. *Bartholomew,* of whom further.
2. Philip, living in 1239.

IV

BARTHOLOMEW GIFFARD, of Halsbury, County Devon, the founder of the line of the Giffards of Halsbury, died in 1314, having previously witnessed a deed at Portledge which, however, bore no date. He married Joane de Halsbury, heiress of that ancient house; she was a daughter of Peter Halsbury, who was a son of Baldwin, who was a son of Walter de Halsbury, living in the reign of Henry II, and then in possession of Halsbury. Upon his marriage to Joane, Bartholomew Giffard obtained the manor of Halsbury and went into possession about the reign of Edward I or Henry III. They had issue:

1. *Baldwin,* of whom further.
2. Robert, married Katherine Pentec. It is believed that according to the usage of the times Bartholomew purchased the wardship of Katherine whom he bestowed in marriage upon his younger son Robert. They were married in 1284. Katherine was possessed of a great fortune and was sister and heiress of Laurence Pentec and daughter of Nicholas de Monketon, alias Pentec. Through this marriage was obtained for the lineage of Gifford the manors of Lanyvett and Lannowmure in Cornwall, with the advowsons of several churches, etc., all the inheritance of Katherine. In the thirteenth year of Edward I, Bartholomew is recorded as settling this property upon his son Robert and wife Katherine. Robert held a full Knight's Fee of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall; he was King of the Shire for County Cornwall in the Parliament of the twenty-eighth year of Edward I,

and again in the thirty-fourth year of that reign, but was deceased in 1312. He left issue who continued his line of the family.

V

BALDWIN GIFFARD is believed to be identified as of Halsbury, County Devon, eldest son and heir of Bartholomew Giffard, and who inherited the aforesaid manor, was living in 1317, 1318, 1324 and 1325, in which years he witnessed deeds. He married Jane, surname unknown, and had issue:

VI

JOHN GIFFARD, of Halsbury, who married Sibil, surname unknown, and had issue.

VII

WALTER GIFFARD, of Halsbury, who married Isabel, surname unknown, and had issue.

VIII

JOHN GIFFARD, of Halsbury, who married the daughter and heiress of Richard Deuclive or Denecliff, and had issue.

IX

THOMAS GIFFARD, of Halsbury, who married Wilmot Knight, and had issue:

1. *John,* his eldest son and heir, of whom further.
2. Andrew, ancestor of the Giffards of Thewborough, who married Ingaret (or Ingrett), daughter and heir of Alan Esse, of Thewborough, and left issue, who carried on the line of the Giffards of Thewborough.

X

JOHN GIFFARD, of Halsbury, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of John Dabernon, and left issue.

XI

THOMAS (incorrectly styled in some documents John) GIFFARD, of Halsbury, who married Avis, daughter of John Dennis, of Orleigh, County Devon, and had issue:

1. *John,* his eldest son and heir, of whom further.
2. Thomas.

XII

JOHN GIFFARD, of Halsbury, who married (first) Joane, daughter of John Sidenham, of Orchard, Devonshire; married (second) daughter of

Speake (or Speke), of Somersetshire; married (third) Ebete, daughter of Wood, of Ashridge in Parish of North Tawton, Devonshire.

(Issue by first wife):

1. Margaret.
2. Thomas, born February 22, 1506, eldest son and heir. This Thomas is the hero of "Giffard's Jump," long celebrated in the annals of the family. It appears, according to the history of Devon, that this Thomas Giffard suffered a terrific fall over a precipice and not only did not lose his life, but escaped injury entirely. States the history:

> Sitting carelessly near the brink, and turning himself about hastily, fell backward over the precipice, upwards of one hundred and thirty feet perpendicular, and the floor at bottom covered with craggy rocks and large stones, yet received no manner of hurt; since which this place has borne the name of "Giffard's Jump."

The event was also commemorated in poetry and song, in which Thomas' large estate and many virtues are recited. Thomas married Margaret, daughter of Anthony Monk, of Powdridge, on the 28th day of October, in the twenty-ninth year of King Henry VIII. The Monk family of which she was a member was an ancient one, and it was from this family that George Monk, later Duke of Albemarle, reign of Charles II, was descended. Thomas Giffard died in 1550.

3. John, obit s. p.
4. William, obit s. p.

Issue by third wife:

5. *Anthonie,* of whom further.

XIII

ANTHONIE GIFFARD, probable younger son of John Giffard by his third wife, Ebete (Wood) Giffard, and half-brother to Thomas Giffard, hero of "Giffard's Jump," married Dorothy Wikes, daughter of Richard Wikes, and had issue:

1. Ebbet, married Nicholas Wells.
2. Elizabeth, married Philip Davells.
3. Anthony, who had issue Humphrey Giffard.
4. William.
5. Richard, of Westleigh, married Honor, daughter of John Wollocombe.
6. Humphrie, married daughter of Cope of Northants, and had issue:

i. Anthony. ii. Katherine, married Dr. Wilkinson. iii. William. iv. Luthero.

7. *Edmond,* of whom further.
8. Emanuell, married (first) Jane, daughter of Humphrie Copleston, of Fullingcote, in Devon, relict of George Beare; married (second) the widow of Tapeleye East, of Devon. Emanuell Giffard had issue by his first wife: i. Richard, his heir, who married Julian, daughter of Richard Coffin, of Porthledge; issue: a. Emanuel, baptized April 16, 1632, at Alwington, married Jane, who was buried May 14, 1687. b. Elizabeth. c. Jane. d. Richard. e. Coffin. ii. Alicia, married Diggorie Seccum, of Pitherwin. iii. Mary, died without issue. iv. John, died without issue.

XIV

EDMOND GIFFARD, son of Anthonie and Dorothy (Wikes) Giffard, is believed to be identified as of Milton Dameral, and left a will which was proved May 20, 1590. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cole, and they had issue:

1. John.
2. Elizabeth, married (first) ——— Sybbs; married (second) James Pate.
3. *Philip,* of whom further.

XV

PHILIP GIFFORD, son of Edmond and Elizabeth (Cole) Giffard, is almost invariably called "Gifford" in the records concerning him. He married (first) Susan, daughter of Hugh Offley; married (second) Mary, daughter of William Turner, of Highway, Wilts.

Issue by first wife:

1. Humphrey, of London, merchant; married Susan, daughter of ——— Turner, of London, and had issue: i. William, born February 22, 1639.
2. Henry.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Mary.
5. Dorothy.

Issue by second wife:

6. Mary.
7. Amy, died young.
8. Amy.
9. William, died young.

10. Philip.
11. John.
12. *William,*
13. Edmond.

WILLIAM GIFFORD, aforesaid, is believed to be identified as the American pioneer, who became the founder of the family in America.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

WILLIAM GIFFORD, the founder of the family in America, early settler in Stamford, Connecticut, and Plymouth, Massachusetts, and pioneer and first proprietor of Monmouth, New Jersey, was a pioneer in the New World in more senses than one. Long preceding William Penn's Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that abode of peace for those of the "Quaker" faith, William Gifford, himself a follower of the tenets of this faith, had left his native England to escape the malignant persecution to which all those professing that religion were subjected. When he left England for America, the new country across the seas presented no choice of settlement where he might go for peace; the charter of "New Cesera or New Jersey" (obtained by various prominent and wealthy Quakers) was not obtained until 1665, and Penn and his followers did not obtain the grant of Pennsylvania until 1682. Prior to 1647, when William Gifford migrated to America, but few of the vast numbers of Quakers had ventured across the ocean; of those already here, the majority, if not all, were in different localities in New England, where though intolerance reigned in the extreme and cruelty reached a height of capital extremity, yet presented the only place where they could go; among the Dutch they were not welcome; Stuyvesant bitterly opposed them; from Long Island attempts were made to drive them forth; and Rhode Island alone presented the notable condition of a colony where toleration was the cornerstone of existence.

No record appears of the date of arrival of William Gifford in New England; it is probable that he came by way of Massachusetts, and thence removed to Connecticut. He was in America before 1647 and settled in Stamford before that year, and his objectionable religious tenets at that date drew down upon him the ire of the authorities of Stamford who in 1647 summoned him before the Court, convicted him of Quaker doctrines, and summarily banished him forever from the Colony. Forced thus to remove, he established himself at Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he maintained his domicile for many years. It will thus be seen that he was a pioneer not only of Colonial settlement but of the "Quaker" migration, who came to America little more than twenty years after the "Mayflower's" first voyage and preceding Penn's arrival by some forty years.

At Sandwich, William Gifford's life seems to have been fairly free from trouble; he was a man of shrewd capacity and acquired large tracts of land in different parts of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with which he enriched his family of sons. His determination of character and firmness to endure suffering and injustice were characterized in full measure by his New World history. He lived at Sandwich almost continuously until his death, and though by reason of his religious doctrines he suffered arrest, was forced to defend vexatious lawsuits, as well as other forms of persecution, yet he never wavered from his faith in the one nor desisted courageously to defend his title to the other.

About 1665, with George Allen, the Gaunts, and others, he acquired a large tract of land in New Jersey, which they named Monmouth, and the patent for which was issued in his and their names, April 8, 1665. Of this new territory he was a first proprietor, and thither he removed in 1665 and remained for over five years until 1670, superintending the beginnings of settlements. Even here, he was not free from troublesome suits and persecutions arising from his religion, and after 1670 he once more returned to Sandwich, where he continued uninterruptedly to dwell until his death.

As the close of his life drew near, he proceeded to make equitable division of his property amongst his sons. To Robert and to Christopher he deeded lands in Dartmouth, and to Jonathan and James he devised by will his lands in Falmouth. To John he deeded the Connecticut lands, and the Rhode Island properties appear to have been included among the gifts to Robert and Christopher. William Gifford died April 9, 1687.

He married (first) ———. He married (second) Mary Mills, who died February 10, 1734.

Issue by first wife:

1. John, married Elishua Crowell; both he and his wife died in 1708. From the founder, William, John received the Connecticut lands of his father, and of these he subsequently made a deed to his son Samuel of one hundred acres of land in the Colony of Connecticut, and two hundred acres to his grandsons. He resided at Falmouth, where all his children were born. Issue: i. Elizabeth, born December 28, 1665, died 1708; married ——— Tupper. ii. Samuel, born March 12, 1667; recipient of one hundred acres of land in Connecticut by deed from his father; married (first) Jane Loring, November 2, 1699; she died April 14, 1700; married (second) Joanna, surname unknown, in 1700. Issue by second wife: a. Josiah, born February 12, 1701. iii. John, born June 12, 1668; married, November 24, 1696, Desire Sprague, daughter of John and Ruth (Bassett) Sprague. Issue: a. Wesson, born in December, 1697. b. Ruth, born February 14, 1699. c. Samuel, born April 21, 1705. iv. Mary, born Octo-

ber 9, 1669, died 1708; married ——— Ransom. Issue: a. Robert. b. Mary. v. Grace, born August 17, 1671; married Gideon Hoxie, born February 23, 1673. Issue: a. Mary, born April 1, 1696. b. Content, born September 13, 1697. c. Bashua, born October 14, 1698. d. Elizabeth, born May 10, 1700. e. Joseph, born May 1, 1702. f. Simeon, born May 31, 1704. g. Ann, born May 5, 1706. h. Gideon, born September 5, 1707. i. Keziah, born July 13, 1710. j. Lodowick, born May 27, 1712. k. Grace, born June 28, 1714. vi. William, born May 7, 1673. vii. Jefferson (or Yelverton), born April 22, 1676. viii. Josiah, born February 27, 1681.

2. Hananiah, married Elizabeth, surname unknown.
3. William, called "Jr.," married twice; second wife, Lydia Hatch, June 21, 1711. He resided at Falmouth where his children were born. Issue by first wife: i. Gideon, born October 6, 1678. ii. Gershom, born in June, 1679; married Deborah, surname unknown. iii. Seth, born March 17, 1681. iv. Experience, born October 7, 1685; married, May 23, 1710, John Wing, of Rochester. v. Jabez, born February 7, 1687. vi. Mehitable, born July 7, 1689. vii. Justice (or Justus), born October 12, 1691; married, January 4, 1715-16, Ruth Gifford, of Falmouth. viii. Mary, born May 25, 1694. ix. Hannah, born October 24, 1696; married (as his second wife) Obediah Butler, September 14, 1732. x. William, born February 16, 1699. xi. Temperance, born December 17, 1710. Issue by second wife: xii. Amy, born August 5, 1713; married, October 25, 1733, Humphrey Harrison, of Sandwich. xiii. Silas, born June 30, 1715. xiv. Nathan, born January 25, 1717. xv. Meltiah, born May 4, 1719, died 1783. xvi. Sarah, born September 17, 1725. xvii. Joseph, born July 28, 1728. xviii. Grace. xix. Phear. xx. Robinson. xxi. Lydia. xxii. Roland. xxiii. Mercy Gifford.
4. *Christopher*, of whom further.
5. Robert, born 1660, died 1730, removed to Dartmouth; married (first) Sarah Wing; married (second) Elizabeth, surname unknown. Sarah Wing, his first wife, was a daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Briggs) Wing, and was born February 2, 1658, died in 1724. They had issue: i. Benjamin, married Sarah Tompkins, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Tompkins. ii. Jeremiah, married Mary, surname unknown. iii. Stephen, married Mary, surname unknown. iv. Timothy, married Hannah Tompkins, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Tompkins. v. Simeon, married Susanah, surname unknown.

6. Patience, married, October 19, 1665, Richard Kirby; she died in 1673, and he in 1720. Issue: i. Experience, died March 5, 1754; married John Mosher, of Dartmouth, March 5, 1692. ii. Sarah, born May 1, 1667. iii. Temperance, born May 5, 1670, died February 5, 1763; married, March 29, 1721, George Pearce, of Little Compton. iv. John, born March 2, 1672. v. Robert, born March 10, 1673; married Rebecca Power.

Issue by second wife:

7. Mary.
8. Jonathan, born May 14, 1684, and died February 10, 1734; married Lydia, surname unknown. Issue: i. Maria, born October 16, 1709. ii. Peleg, born August 14, 1711. iii. Rebecca, born October 18, 1713. iv. Bethia, born July 1, 1715; married, at Newport, March 12, 1737, Isaac Peckham. v. Silas, born February 14, 1716-17. vi. Hannah, born May 10, 1719. vii. Anne, born August 4, 1721.
9. James, born March 10, 1685-86; married, March 30, 1710, Deborah Lewis. Issue: i. Dinah, born October 29, 1712; married, February 13, 1728-29, John Aikens. ii. Remember, born May 6, 1714. iii. Sarah, born April 6, 1716. iv. James, born October 8, 1717. v. Cornelius, born February 9, 1718; an early settler at Lee, Massachusetts, 1774-76. vi. Sylvanus, born October 18, 1720. vii. Mary, born June 7, 1722. viii. Deborah, born September 1, 1724. ix. George, born May 30, 1726. x. Thomas, born April 28, 1728. xi. Eleanor, born March 27, 1730; married, December 4, 1747, William Chanler.

II

CHRISTOPHER GIFFORD, son of William Gifford by his first wife, was born in July, 1658. His early life was passed at Sandwich, and later, when his father decided upon a distribution of his large landed possessions, he was the recipient, by deed, together with his brother Robert, of lands in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. He may also have shared in the Falmouth lands, a portion of which, consisting of a forty-acre plot, had been acquired by his father, July 24, 1673, by purchase from a Suckanessett Indian named Attukkoo. Robert Gifford resided in Falmouth, and Christopher had his domicile there and in Dartmouth until his removal to Little Compton, in Rhode Island. Through his father, he likewise had an interest in lands in Rhode Island. At Dartmouth, Christopher Gifford, on receiving the deed of his share of land from his father, removed thence, and built a homestead upon the lands, and continued there until his final removal to Little Compton, whither he was followed by his brother Robert. His eldest brother,

John, was settled in Connecticut, and his brothers, Jonathan and James, were at Falmouth. After his removal to Little Compton, Christopher Gifford became one of its most influential residents. He died at Little Compton, November 22, 1748.

He married (first) Meribah, surname unknown. He married (second), in 1685, Deborah Perry. She was born April 3, 1665, and died in 1724.

Issue:

1. Meribah, born October 31, 1686, died in 1732; married, July 20, 1708, Nathaniel Soule, born May 12, 1684, died 1766, son of Nathaniel and Rose Soule. Issue: i. Meribah, born in June, 1709. ii. Jonathan, born in March, 1711. iii. Henry. iv. James. v. Wesson.
2. Christopher, born May 5, 1687, died March 29, 1689.
3. Audry (Addree), born September 17, 1689, died young.
4. Enos, born February 1, 1693, died in May, 1769. His estate at his death was valued at £3,964 18s. He married Phillis Allen, who died in 1764. They resided at Little Compton, where all their children were born. Issue: i. Deborah, born April 2, 1725, died January 12, 1728-29. ii. Rachel, born March 3, 1727; married ——— Wilbur. iii. Elijah, born July 22, 1729, died February 2, 1814. iv. Canaan, born May 15, 1731, died June 25, 1789; married (first) Abigail Salisbury; (second), in New York, ———. Issue by first wife: a. Noah, born February 8, 1758, died November 2, 1835. b. Gideon. c. Hercules. d. Ruth, married at Little Compton, December 22, 1776, Zacheus Dyer. Issue by second wife: e. Canaan, Jr., born in New York; resided at Shepburne, New York. v. Phillis, born May 14, 1734, died October 16, 1819; married, at Newport, November 23, 1759, Gideon Davenport, born June 7, 1738, died September 6, 1810, at Newport. Issue: a. Elizabeth, married Simeon Newton, at Newport, and had issue: John Newton and Dr. James Newton. vi. Dorcas, born August 18, 1736; married, in 1756, Thomas Manchester, of Adamsville, Rhode Island. Issue: a. Dorcas, married ——— Brownell, and had issue, Alice, who married Major ——— Brownell. vii. Enos, born March 22, 1740, died November 20, 1820; married (first) Mary, surname unknown, born May 30, 1740, died April 22, 1803. Issue: a. Deborah, born at Little Compton, September 29, 1761, died August 8, 1786. b. Abigail, born at Little Compton, August 19, 1763. c. Phillis, born at Little Compton, June 14, 1765. d. Mary, born at Little Compton, April 17, 1767. e. Enos, born at Little Compton, April 10, 1769. f. Isaac, born August 14, 1770, died

April 23, 1800. g. Eunice, born September 8, 1772. h. Michal, born February 5, 1775, died June 7, 1778. i. Christopher, born March 13, 1777. j. Joseph, born March 5, 1780, died November 30, 1849. k. Hannah, born September 5, 1782. l. Michal, born May 15, 1784. m. John, born September 4, 1787. viii. Joseph, born January 2, 1742; married (first), at Little Compton, July 7, 1765, Judith, daughter of John and Comfort Gifford. Issue: a. Ephraim. b. Sylvester, married and had issue: Joseph Gifford, who married ——— Slocum. c. Lillah, born May 15, 1768. d. Judith, born September 25, 1770. Joseph Gifford married (second) Patience Palmer, at Little Compton, April 27, 1774. Joseph Gifford married (third), at Little Compton, February 19, 1784, Martha Burgess.

5. Mary, born October 6, 1695; married, at Tiverton, August 3, 1721, Thomas Borden, born December 8, 1697, died in April, 1740. Issue: i. Richard, died 1772. ii. Christopher, born October 10, 1726. iii. Deborah. iv. Mary. v. Rebecca.
6. Christopher, born April 15, 1698, called "Jr."; resident of Dartmouth; married, June 6, 1721, Mary Borden, born January 29, 1701, died July 23, 1786. Issue: i. William, born June 29, 1722. ii. Richard, born December 31, 1725. iii. Susannah, born August 23, 1730. iv. Christopher, born August 28, 1737.
7. Deborah, born February 2, 1700; married, November 9, 1724, Benjamin Wilbur, born June 20, 1699. Issue: i. Christopher, born December 23, 1726. ii. Lydia, born March 3, 1729. iii. Judith, born November 23, 1730. iv. John, born January 31, 1733. v. Joseph, born September 23, 1736. vi. David, born 1738.
8. *John*, of whom further.

III

JOHN GIFFORD, son of Christopher and Deborah (Perry) Gifford, was born at Little Compton, in 1705. He resided throughout his life in his native place, where he was highly esteemed for his integrity and uprightness. At his death, his estate was valued at £1 266.7s. He died in 1798.

He married (intentions published May 24, 1730) Comfort Hart.

Issue, all born in Little Compton:

1. Ephraim, born November 18, 1733, died March 17, 1800; married Esther Chase. Issue: i. Jonathan, born August 5, 1757; married, April 29, 1779, Loes Eddy. ii. William, born February 24, 1762; married Hannah, surname unknown, born May 5, 1765. iii. Lydia, born May 27, 1765. iv. Esther, born November 12, 1769.

2. Judith, married Joseph Gifford, son of Enos Gifford, grandson of Christopher Gifford, and great-grandson of William Gifford, the founder ancestor.
3. Mary, married ——— Read. Issue, Mary Read.
4. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.
5. Lydia, married ——— Manchester.

IV

ELIZABETH GIFFORD, daughter of John and Comfort (Hart) Gifford, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, about 1739. The date of her death does not appear of record, but in a document on file she is called "deceased" in 1777.

She married, at Little Compton, November 10, 1751, Archer Manchester, of Dartmouth.

Issue:

1. Job, married, May 24, 1778, Zilpah Woodman, daughter of William and Mary Woodman.
2. Edward, married, April 21, 1782, Esthel Church, daughter of Edward and Mary Church.
3. Jabez, married, December 18, 1788, Fitzweed Snell, daughter of Isaac Snell.
4. *Zebedee,* of whom further.

V

ZEBEDEE MANCHESTER, son of Archer and Elizabeth (Gifford) Manchester, was born at Little Compton. He married, by Rev. Jonathan Ellis, July 28, 1777, at Little Compton, Deborah Briggs, daughter of Job and Ruth Briggs.

Issue:

1. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

VI

ELIZABETH MANCHESTER, daughter of Zebedee and Deborah (Briggs) Manchester, was born at Little Compton, November 9, 1784. She married, January 14, 1807, Benjamin Wardwell. (See Wardwell VI.)



Godfrey



GODFREY ARMS

Arms—Argent, a griffin passant, wings endorsed sable, between three lions' heads erased gules.
Crest—A griffin passant sable, holding a scepter or in the dexter forepaw.
Motto—*God Fried.*

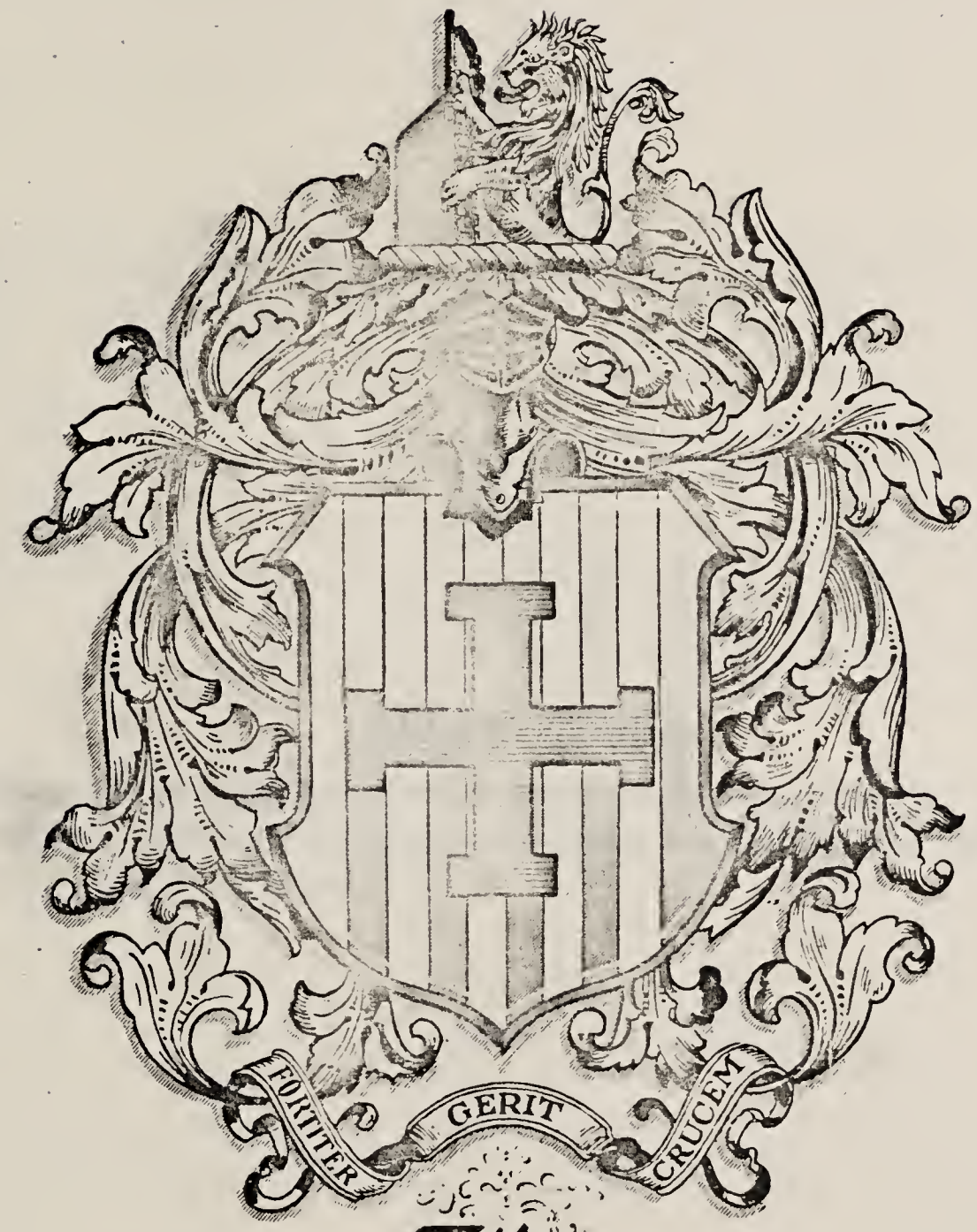
Godfrey

FRANCIS GODFREY, the founder of the family in America, was a pioneer of Duxbury, in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, and he is found domiciled there as early as the year 1638. He was by occupation a carpenter, and held a considerable grant of land at Duxbury, which was laid out October 28, 1640. He was admitted in 1643, and still later, in 1646 he is referred to in the inventory prepared of the estate of John Hill, of Boston. Later, he removed to Marshfield, but his residence there was not long, for he soon became a citizen of Bridgewater, where he continued to make his home until his death. He made his will October 29, 1666, wherein he calls himself "an aged inhabitant of the town." His marriage occurred in England and he brought his wife and an only daughter with him to America. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, July 30, 1669.

He married, in England, Elizabeth, surname unknown.

Issue:

1. *Elizabeth,* who married, in 1644, John Carey. (See Carey I.)



Allen



ALLEN ARMS

Arms—Paly of ten argent and azure, over all a cross potent or.
Crest—A demi-lion azure holding in his paws the rudder of a ship or.
Motto—*Fortiter gerit crucem.*

Allen

AN eminent authority states that the family of Allen is one of the most noted of the early New England families, their ancestors being noted for their intellectual ability, social and public standing and high character. It is distinctly English, and most of the Allen ancestors are derived from English stock. The name was first spelled Alan, and came from the root word Al, meaning mountainous, high and bright. Another authority states it is a corruption of "Ælus" which signifies sunbright. In the Gaelic we have Aliune, signifying fair, handsome; while the Irish "Alein" denoted fair, beautiful; and the English Allan, or Allen, all winning, all conquering.

As a personal name it was first borne by the Bard of Britain, an uncle of Caractacus, who had a long line of kings for ancestors. The name came into prominence after the Norman Conquest from the fact that the chief general of William the Conqueror's army at the battle of Hastings was Alan, Duke of Brittany, who made England his future home and became the third richest man in the kingdom. From that time, the name rose in numbers and in high importance and was found in the Crusades. The Allen family has been especially honored in England and Scotland by the bestowment of armorial bearings; no less than sixty-two families have thus been honored.

I

SAMUEL ALLEN, the founder of the family in America, was a native of the Parish of Bridgewater, County Somerset, England, and born about 1605. He left England for America and arrived at Boston about 1630, bringing with him his wife Anne, and proceeding to Braintree, where they settled and were among the first settlers at that place. He became a freeman, May 6, 1635. He was a sawyer and owned a sawmill on the Manatticut River. He was also a considerable land owner around Braintree. Among his purchases was one from John Webb, of Boston, who granted unto Samuel Allen his house at Braintree and nine acres of land about the same, with all fences and appurtenances, being bounded on the South by



the "Monotaquid River," and on the North by the commons of Braintree. The will of the founder was made in 1669, and he died not long after.

He married (first), at Bridgewater, England, Ann, surname unknown. She died in 1641. He married (second) Margaret Lamb, widow of Edward Lamb.

Issue by first wife:

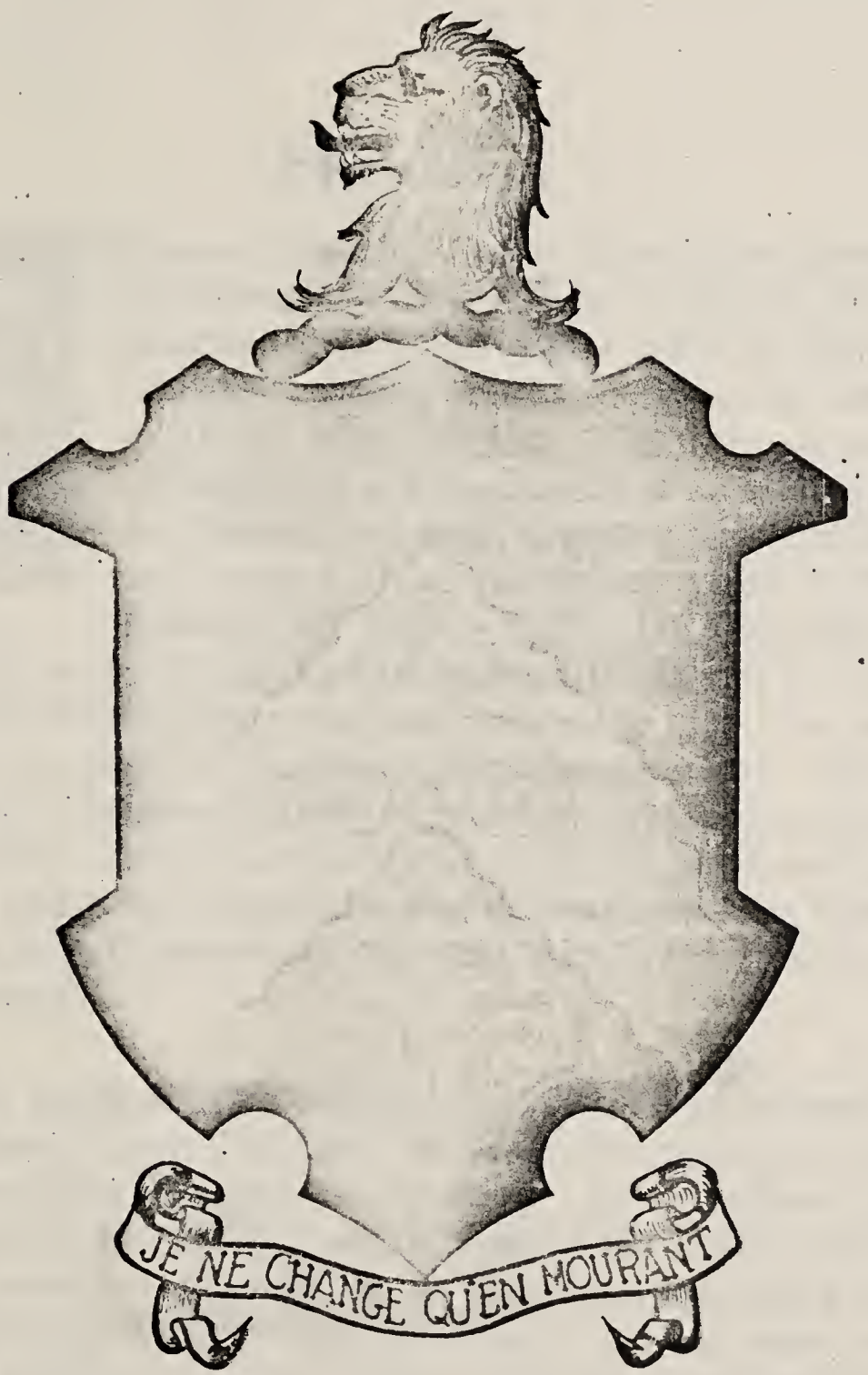
1. Samuel, born at Braintree, in 1632, died at Bridgewater, in 1703.
2. Joseph, born in 1634.
3. James, born in 1636.
4. Sarah, born March 30, 1639; married, January 24, 1655, Nathaniel Greenwood.
5. *Abigail,* of whom further.
6. Mary.

II

ABIGAIL ALLEN, daughter of Samuel and Ann Allen, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts. She married, at Bridgewater, December 7, 1670, John Carey, son of John and Elizabeth (Godfrey) Carey. (See Carey II.)

HINCKLEY ARMS

Arms—Gules, a chevron engrailed or.
Crest—A lion's head erased proper.
Motto—*Je ne change qu'en mourant.* (I change only when I die.)



Hinckley



Hinckley

THE name Hinckley is one of the most ancient of English surnames, and had its origin in the Parish of Hinckley, which lies partly within County Leicester and partly within Warwick, about one hundred miles northeast from London. The name appears in English registers and documents of early date. One John de Hinkele was high sheriff of Staffordshire in the first, second, third and fourth years of the reign of Edward III (1327-1330). John Hinckley, Esq., is mentioned in the will of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, in 1385. The family ranked high among the landed gentry, and was entitled to bear arms in several of its branches at the time of American Colonial emigrations. Samuel Hinckley, founder of the American family of Hinckley, which is ramified strongly in all parts of the country, was a native of Kent, England, and a gentleman of refinement and private fortune. His descendants have figured prominently in American Colonial and National history from the middle of the seventeenth century.

I

SAMUEL HINCKLEY, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was of Tenterden, County Kent, England. He was one of those who followed the Puritan divine, John Lothrop, to America. John Lothrop, pastor of a neighboring parish in County Kent, renounced the faith of the Church of England and embraced Puritanism, in 1623, soon afterward removing to London, followed by some of his parishioners, among whom was Samuel Hinckley. In January, 1624, Mr. Lothrop became second pastor of the first Congregational Church gathered in London on the plan of the Rev. John Robinson, then at the head of the Puritans in Leyden, Holland. They held their meetings privately, in Blackfriars, but in April, 1632, were discovered by the pursuivant of Archbishop Laud, were apprehended and only eighteen escaped. Mr. Lothrop, with twenty-four others, was imprisoned for two years, some in the "Clink," some in "New Prison," and some in the "Gate House"; at the expiration of the two years all but Lothrop were liberated. He petitioned King Charles I, and was set at liberty in April, 1634, on condition of departing from the kingdom. Accordingly, in 1634, he came to



Boston, Massachusetts, with about thirty of his people, settling first at Scituate, whence he afterward removed to Barnstable. Samuel Hinckley was one of those who in 1635, in the ship "Hercules," followed Mr. Lothrop to Boston and Scituate. In 1637 he was admitted a freeman, and in 1639 removed to Barnstable. Moore, in his "Lives of the Governors of Plymouth Colony" says:

> Some of the first settlers of Barnstable were men of education and easy fortunes, who had left homes enviable, save in the single circumstances of the abridgement of religious liberty. The "Men of Kent" are duly celebrated in English history as men of gallantry, loyalty and courtly manners. Vassal, Hatherly, Cudworth, Tilden, Hinckley and others have been accustomed to the elegances of life in England. They were men eminently qualified not only for transacting municipal concerns, but for taking an active and leading part in the government of the colony.

Samuel Hinckley was a large land owner in Barnstable, and was prominent in town affairs. His first wife was Sarah, who accompanied him from England, died in Barnstable, August 18, 1656. He married (second) Bridget Bodfish, widow of Robert Bodfish, of Sandwich. He died at Barnstable, October 31, 1662.

II

GOVERNOR THOMAS HINCKLEY, son of Samuel and Sarah Hinckley, was the last Governor of Plymouth Colony. He was born in England in 1618, and accompanied his parents to America in 1635. He soon took an active and conspicuous part in the conduct of Colonial affairs. He participated in the great Narragansett fight in 1665, and was a representative to the General Court in 1647. In 1658, he was chosen one of the assistants to the Governor, and continued in the office until 1681. In that year, following the death of Josiah Winslow, he was chosen Governor of Plymouth Colony, and filled the office until 1686. The old charter of the Colony had been annuled in 1684, although not until 1686 did Sir Edmund Andros arrive with a commission to unite New York and New England under his rule. His government was unpopular, however, and in April, 1689, the citizens of Boston rose in revolution, deposed Andros, imprisoned him and reëstablished their old Colonial form of government. Thomas Hinckley, who during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, had been a member of the Governor's Council, was elected Governor of Plymouth again in 1689, and served until 1692 by successive reëlections, until the Colony was incorporated with Massachusetts, under the Second Charter of 1692.

On December 4, 1641, Governor Thomas Hinckley married (first) Mary Richards, granddaughter of Thomas and Wealthean (Loring) Rich-

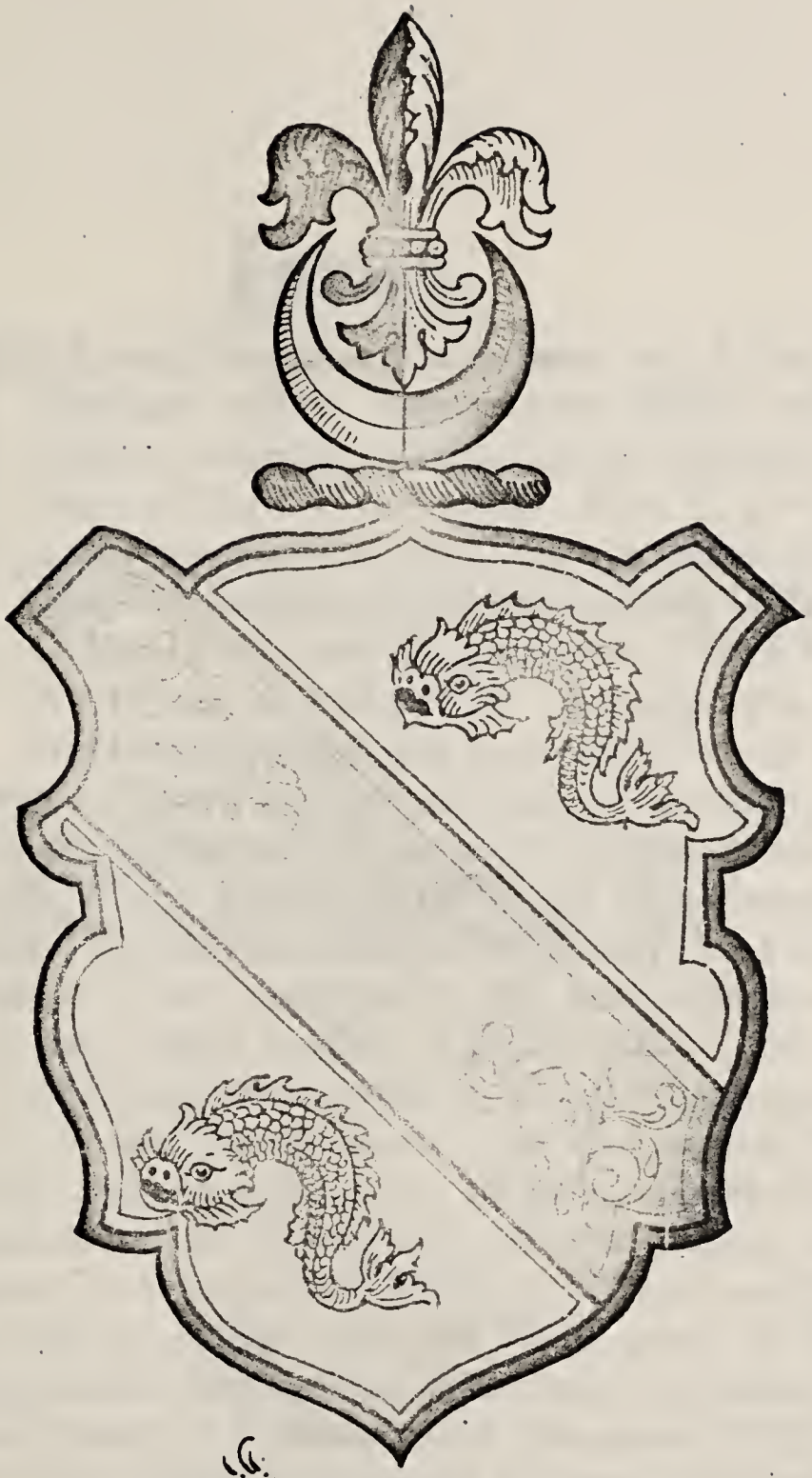
ards, who died in Barnstable, June 24, 1659. On March 16, 1660, he married (second) Mary Glover, widow of Nathaniel Glover, of Dorchester, and daughter of Quartermaster John Smith by his wife, Mary (Ryder) Smith. (See Glover III.) Governor Thomas Hinckley died in Barnstable, April 25, 1706, at the age of about eighty-eight years. A memorial stone marks his grave in Barnstable.

III

HANNAH HINCKLEY, daughter of Governor Thomas and Mary (Richards) Hinckley, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 15, 1650. In 1672 she became the wife of Nathaniel Glover, of Dorchester, and died at Newbury farm, in Dorchester, April 30, 1730. (See Glover IV.)

FRENCH ARMS

Arms—Azure, a bend or, between two dolphins embowed argent.
Crest—A crescent per pale argent and or, between the horns a fleur-de-lis counterchanged.



French



French

THE French family, for centuries one of the foremost in England, claims descent from Rollo, Duke of Normandy, powerful chieftain of the Normans during the reign of Charles the Simple. In A. D. 910 he was baptized, formally adopted the Christian religion, and adopted the name of Robert, in honor of Robert, Count of Paris, who was his godfather. With his invading Norsemen, he had already conquered the Province of Normandy, which was now ceded to him in due form by the King of France. French has been in use as a surname in England since the year 1100. Antiquarians have brought to light about forty variations, including Frene, Freyn, Freyne, de la Freyne, de la Fessnay, Frainch, Ffrenche, and French. The ancient motto of the family, used in the days of chivalry and indicative of the character of the descendants of the early founders, was *Malo mori quam foedari.* (Death rather than dishonor.) Among the arms of the seventeen families of French mentioned by Burke, the heraldic dolphin and the fleur-de-lis are most conspicuous, indicating a French origin. From Harlovan, third son of Rollo, descended Sir Maximilian de French, whose son, Sir Theoples French (or Freyn), accompanied William the Conqueror to England and fought at the battle of Hastings.

The American family, dating from the early years of the Colonial period, descends from several immigrants of the name, of whom the earliest to arrive were John French, of Braintree, and Lieutenant William French, of Billerica. These men, natives of England, became the founders of families which ranked prominently in Colonial Massachusetts, subsequently spread throughout New England.

MARGARET FRENCH, of the second generation of the family in America, married (first) Edward Lamb, and (second) Samuel Allen, of Bridgewater. (See Allen II.)



JONES ARMS

Arms—Or, a chevron engrailed between three Cornish choughs sable, a bordure azure bezantee.

Crest—A battle-axe and spear in saltire, handles, gules, heads argent, mounted or.



JONES

Jones

THE origin of the surname Jones lies obscure in antiquity. It is of baptismal origin, however, signifying literally the son of John, or "Johan" or "Jone" as the name was at first written and pronounced for both the masculine and feminine. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Johan stood for both Johannes and Johanna. Difficulties arising from the indiscriminate use made necessary a distinctive form for the two sexes, and the masculine took the form of John, and the feminine Joan. It is quite clear from the evidence which research has revealed that for a time the sound Jone represented both, however. The name appears in English medieval registers of very early date, and continues under widely diversified forms for centuries until all are crystallized under the form John for the masculine, and Joan for the feminine.

Families of the name have figured prominently in English life for several centuries, and have controlled vast landed estates in all parts of the kingdom. Among the early settlers in New England Colonies were many immigrants of the name Jones, who became the founders of several families which from the close of the seventeenth century to the present day have played a prominent and influential part in the history of New England.

ELIZABETH JONES, who became the wife of Antony Thacher, founder of the Thatcher family in America, was a member of a family long established in Wiltshire, England.



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